THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,616. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—GRAND DUCHESS BALL—WILL THE LADY who refused to dance or give address to gentleman who handed her programme and pencil favor him by addressing STRANGER, box 131 Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway?

A.—WAS IST DAS? INQUIRE AT 12 SEVENTH AVENUE, and learn was das ist.

A.—EMMA WESTON, OF TWENTY-SEVENTH street—Everything is all arranged about the Grand Duchess Ball in Brooklyn. Get ready to join the party. CHARLIE.

BLEECKER STREET—BETTER, BUT WILL HAVE to appoint same time next week. JOHN.

CHARLIE—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED WEEK AGO; could not see you; very sick; am still sick. Come immediately. LIZZIE.

DANKE—MEET ME AT THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, 8 o'clock to-day. UNCLE SAM.

EMMA—IT IS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE. H.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MISS ANNIE KENNEDY, former residence No. 10 Furman street, Brooklyn; also, of John Kennedy, formerly at 37½ Water street, New York. Address box 2,657 New York Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF RICHARD CASEY, WHO left home, at 120 East Eighth street, about the 28th of January last; he is 14 years of age, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, light clothes; smart and intelligent. Information will be thankfully received by his aunt, Mrs. CLEARKE, 369 Downing street, in the rear.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILLIAM BOED, BLACKsmith, of Sidney, Cornwall, England, who landed in New York fifteen years ago, served during the war and has not been heard of the last seven years, is requested, or anybody knowing of his whereabouts, whether living or dead, to address HENRY FERRIS, Cheshire, Conn.

JOHN TAYLOR, OF MACCLESFIELD, CHESHIRE, ENGland, is now in New York enquiring for his sons William, George and Thomas Taylor, machinists. Address NATIONAL HOTEL COMPANY, No. 3 Bowling Green.

J. T. S.—REMEMBER, SEVEN YEARS AGO, 21ST OF January, and keep your promise, or answer through Personals. "G."

J. D.—YOUR LATE RESIDENCE AND FULL NAME will be in next week's personals. L. T., 112.

JENNIE H.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO BOSTON, box 224 Herald office.

LILL B.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO ED., Post office box, same number.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY NIGHT: PARQUET. Send address to HENRY HEBER, 638 Broadway.

STAR—COME TO-DAY IF POSSIBLE. IF NOT, Thursday. Is anything wrong? Answer. JUBAL RAMOND.

W. MCGINLAY, LATE WITH FINLAY & CO.—MR. Barton, of New Zealand, who left bill of lading with you in 1868, has received neither letter nor goods. Please send particulars addressed to W. NEILSON, Revere House, Broadway.

YOUNG LADY IN MADISON AVENUE CAR—FROM Seventy-second street, Sunday afternoon; white hat, with blue ribbons. Gentleman, who, after a while, sat next, desires acquaintance. Address CHOKER, box 218 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $25.—CONSISTS OF COFfin for adults, hearse and one carriage; $25; at BURKE & MCCORMICK'S, 327 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.; furniture moved city or country; furniture packed and shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY." W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 232—DRAWN AT 12 M., MARCH 6, 1871.
67, 64, 29, 55, 4, 18, 24, 1, 42, 32, 31, 72.
CLASS 233—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., MARCH 6, 1871.
55, 35, 37, 68, 69, 18, 43, 8, 21, 29, 30, 40.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 300 Greenwich street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. SIMMONS & CO'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 133—MARCH 6, 1871.
35, 70, 44, 40, 15, 36, 72, 3, 22, 58, 12, 51.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 110—MARCH 6, 1871.
74, 34, 49, 61, 23, 19, 38, 7, 11, 55, 18, 53, 5, 10.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 2—MARCH 6, 1871.
67, 1, 42, 4, 7, 31, 3, 25, 28, 18, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 217—MARCH 6, 1871.
74, 72, 28, 36, 44, 9, 2, 14, 67, 77, 38, 32, 46.
Box 4,986 Post office. J. CLUTE, Broker, 396 Broadway, 330 Fourth street and No. 2 Park row.

HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN POWER House corner Houston and Mangin streets, New York, I will give a free fumigation Tuesday evening, March 7, 1871, and request the attendance of all my friends and the public at large. Most respectfully, ALLERRISH JURGENS, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS 200—MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.
67, 9, 42, 4, 7, 38, 3, 28, 18, 23, 78.
CLASS 216—MARCH 6, 1871.
74, 72, 28, 36, 54, 9, 22, 30, 41, 77, 38, 32, 50, 44.
JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 194 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A STATED Meeting will be held at the Library on Tuesday evening, March 7, at eight o'clock. A paper by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, on "Mrs. Lincoln's Lavingston," will be read.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE SPRING style, and felt hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at DOBSON'S, 128 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 203—MARCH 6.
67, 9, 42, 4, 7, 38, 3, 28, 18, 23, 78.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 216.
74, 72, 28, 36, 54, 9, 22, 30, 41, 77, 38, 32, 50, 44.
BAILEY & CO., Brokers, Old established office, 104 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 115 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO IMPORTERS.—ENTRIES LIQUIDATED AT THE Custom House at higher duties than the tariff warrants can be corrected by prompt application to HUNT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys, &c., 158 Broadway, room 11.

WAR 1812.—PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND Widows collected at old agency. No. 2 New Chambers street. Also Bounties, under all acts relating to the war of 1861. Soldiers enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, now entitled to bounty. C. W. SMITH.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest assortment of Dogs in the world, comprising 34 different breeds. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 87 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNERS' DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
AN ELEGANT TEAM GRAY MESSENGER HORSES, 16 hands, 8 and 9 years; very stylish; can be driven by any one, fear nothing; can trot better than 4 minutes; in every respect a first class family or gentleman's road team; sound, kind and true.
FRENCH COUPE, second hand.
VERY HANDSOME AND HIGH BRED BAY MARE, long mane and tail; sired by PLOUGHBOY out of a thoroughbred mare raised by Mr. Pettit, of Long Island; won the PRIZE for running horses at WAVERLEY, N. J., last summer; 15 hands, 7 years; very fast traveller in harness; extra fine under saddle; warranted sound, kind and true; together with NO TOP 2-4 ROAD WAGON, in perfect order, VAN NUIS, Brunswick, N. J., maker; also set city made fine single Harness.
SHIFTING TOP PARK PHAETON, in good order; GOSLING, of Cincinnati, maker.
FAIR ELEGANT BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, long manes and tails, 15½ hands, 6 years; very stylish travellers; warranted sound, kind and true; in every respect a first class family team.
STYLISH WHITE HORSE, long mane and tail, 15¾ hands, seven years; can trot inside four minutes; superior for family driving, warranted sound, kind and true.
BLACK HAWK HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, six years; trots close to three minutes; stylish driver; superior road horse of good bottom and endurance; warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years; an excellent horse for any general use; sound, kind and true.
BAY HORSE, suitable for truck or cart use, 16 hands, 8 years; fast walker; kind and true.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. Description time of sale.
ONE HORSE TRUCK, in good order. Set of Express Harness.
TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, TOP EXPRESS WAGON, BLANKETS, ROBES, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—ONE OF THE FINEST PAIR OF GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTERS in the city, COUPE HORSE, COUPE AND HARNESS and an elegant saddle Mare, at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, consisting of a
HIGHLY BRED, EXTRA FINE, SUPERIOR AND FAST CROSS MATCHED pair of Geldings, white and black, about 15¾ high, 7 years old; both sired by Henry Clay out of well-bred mares; are fine, free, game and elegant drivers; great style and action; have never been trained for speed and CAN SHOW A FINTY gait; with proper handling can trot fast; have no vices or tricks; are afraid of nothing and can be driven by a lady; do not PULL OR FRET, and are GAITED AND DRIVE ALIKE; are fine in single harness, make an ELEGANT APPEARANCE in the street, and are warranted sound and kind.
SUPERIOR BLACK COUPE HORSE, 16¼ high, 8 years old, free, stylish and pleasant driver, EXTRA SHARP ROADSTER, warranted round and kind; also fine light Coupe, made by WOOD BROTHERS, set of silver mounted Harness, Blankets, Whips, &c.
ALSO ELEGANT AND GENTEEL BLACK saddle Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old, GOES ALL GAITS, GREAT STYLE AND ACTION, gentle for child to ride, has been used by a lady the past two years; sold on account of owner going to Europe.
ABOVE STOCK CAN BE seen and examined at the Mart any time previous to sale.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY—12 O'CLOCK, BY JOHNSTON AND VAN TASSELL, At their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East 13th street, near 4th avenue.
TWO ELEGANT TEAMS.
SEVEN OTHER HORSES, for road, family and business purposes.
COUPE, PARK PHAETON, TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS.
Full description see catalogue.

A.—CARRIAGES.
A variety of fashionable Carriages, of the newest and most approved styles.
Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, Landaulets; also Coupe Rockaways and Certain Rockaways for spring and summer use, Park and Pony Phaetons; all at prices to meet the approval of buyers. A. S. FLANDEAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARriages, Harness, Harness, Harness. HICKS, 600 Broadway, established 1838.

A.—VICTORIA, LANDAU, CLARENCE, COUPE, Coupe Rockaway, Phaeton; depot Wagon, second hand. Call and examine my celebrated patent four and six seat Clarences. Prices down. HAM, Fourth avenue and Broadway.

A LDERNEY CATTLE—AT 523 FIFTH AVENUE. ADdress P., box 1,465 New York Post office.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Wagons, top and open Phaetons, Gigs, &c.; Harness from $18 up; Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A STYLISH BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind; fit for any light work; price $150. 135 Perry street, store.

A ASSORTMENT NEATEST, CHEAPEST AND LIGHTEST four and six seat Rockaways; Park, Pony and Doctor Phaetons; Depot and Road Wagons, Harness, &c.; no Broadway expenses or profits. TAYLOR'S, 52 Cedar street.

A TWITTY'S MANUFACTURER'S UNION REPOSITORY. Prices down; buy of those who want to sell; Carriages and Harness, every style; twenty slightly soiled and second hand Carriages. 656 Broadway.

A FINE CHANCE TO GET A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, Rockaway, Park or Pony Phaeton very low, as we still sell at mid-winter prices; also a large assortment of Harness at less than wholesale prices. Call soon at JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL'S, 58 Liberty street. 58 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND Wagons, top and no top; also Curtain Coach, good order, Express Wagons, Rockaways and Side Springs, Harness &c. WM. H. GRAY, 29 to 29 Wooster street.

A TA COMPLETE SACRIFICE—A FINE PIANO BOX trotting Wagon and fine Harness, used a few times; city maker; price $140; owner must sell. 611 Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—LESS THAN ANY HOUSE in this city; a large stock of new and second hand of all kinds. DAY & SON, Builders, 145 and 147 Eldridge street.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE 225 EAST FIFTYthird street, near Third avenue, two Trotting Horses, Victoria, Top Wagon, Light Wagon, &c. No jockeys need apply.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE 180 WASHINGTON STREET, several cheap Horses for carters, farmers, or business wagons. Also horses sold on commission. A fair trial given.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA HANDSOME, STYLISH Black Hawk Mare, 15 hands 2 inches high, 7 years old; can trot inside 3 minutes; warranted in every respect. Apply at private stable rear of 45 Clinton place, Eighth street, Washington alley.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY PONIES, 13 HANDS high, 4 years old; warranted sound and kind. Call as or address 210 West Tenth street.

FOR SALE—TWO BLACK PONIES; DRIVE DOUBLE or single; one a nice saddle horse. Inquire of R. BEATTY, 348 Grande street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, A SMALL OLD established Livery Stable; an excellent business; located near the ferries. Apply at once to W. S. TOWNSEND, 123 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A WELL MATCHED PAIR MEDIUM SIZE black Carriage Horses. To be seen at McGovern's stable, in Lott lane, Brooklyn. For particulars apply to R. H. THAYER, 29 South street, or C. C. DIKE, 43 Barclay street, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 16 HANDS high, suitable for farmers' work or any kind of heavy, slow work; price $85. Apply in market 446 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FAIR PONIES, 14 HANDS; ONE BLACK Horse, 15.1; one Roan Mare, 15¾; good roadster. Also other matched and single Horses, together with one Rockaway and Harness. C. B. SMITH, at Kendall & Bridgport's stables, corner 30th st. and 7th av.

FOR SALE—SIXTY HORSES, JUST FROM CINCINnati, from 5 to 8 years old, from 14 to 16 hands high; suitable for trucks, city or express wagons; among them are three nice driving teams; to be seen from $100 to $250; warranted sound and kind. 176 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old; warranted in every respect; price $175. Several other Horses and Dirt Carts for sale. 94 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TRUCK HORSE, 8 YEARS old; weight 1,400; sold for less than he is worth for want of use. 242 East Twenty-fifth street, in the carpenter shop.

FOR SALE—TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, OF EVERY description, also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons. 362 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by N. GLUCK.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SORREL CANADIAN PONY, about 7 years old and 13 hands high; good and gentle; also a Top Buggy and Harness. Can be seen at Mr. HANGANS, on Captain Grant's place, at Belmont, Westchester county.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE SEAT LANDAULET, round front; nearly new; but little used; fit for one or two horses; cost when new $1,400. Apply at Club Stable, 22 and 24 West Eleventh street.

GOOD STABLING—$4 ALLS FOR TWENTY HORSES; also, large Loft for dry manufacturing business; rent very low, if applied for immediately. J. SMITH, corner Hudson and York streets, Jersey City, one block from ferry.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST, 20 SUPERIOR draught Horses, suitable for all purposes and for sale cheap at the Ninth Ward Sale stable, 350 and 354 West Twelfth street.

JERSEY ALDERNEYS—SEVERAL CHOICE IMPORTed Animals; others bred by myself, from imported stock of the Prize Herd, New York State Fair, 1870. Herd catalogues on application. THOMAS J. HAND, Sing Sing, and 31 Broadway, New York, room 15.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST—40 SUPERIOR Horses, suitable for all purposes and for sale cheap, at the old Four Mile House, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY.—PRICES down; buy where they want to sell; Carriages and Harness, every style; several second hand Carriages for city and country. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—CONSISTING of Pony, Basket Phaeton and Harness. Pony warranted sound, kind, free from vice in all harness. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

STABLING TO LET—FOR 12 HORSES, DOWN TOWN; can be separated for two parties, six horses each; gas and Croton in stables; has bins for 500 bushels; lofts for 100 bales hay. Also Part of Dwelling, to suit carmen. Possession May 1. Inquire on premises of ROBERT STEWART, 46 Watts street, near Hudson and Canal.

TO TROTTING HORSE TRAINERS.—TO LET, THE large Stable, rear of Central Avenue Hotel, Central avenue; very convenient to Fleetwood Course and containing about 80 stalls, box and open. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, WELL BRED RIDING Horse. Address, with description, box 1,222 Post office.

$55—BAY HORSE; $65, BLACK CANADA PONY; team Ponies, $125; large Horse, $125; bay Horse, chunky, $100; seven to nine years. 724 Washington, corner Bank, in grocery.

$80.—ROAN HORSE, 15¾; SORREL MARE, PONY made, 13¾, $100; stylish sorrel Horse, 15¾, 6 years, warranted sound and kind. 241 West Thirty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FINANCIAL.

A.—EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN.—ONE SUM OF $100,000 and one of $30,000; also $600,000 to loan, in sums to suit, or to buy mortgages. C. J. CLARKE, 102 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW YORK, Brooklyn and Jersey City property, in sums to suit all parties and no delay. N. B.—No bonus required. SHAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., No. 41 Lombard street, London, Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers, Circular Letters for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. We allow interest upon deposits of coin and currency, and checks on us pass through the Clearing House. JAY COOKE & CO., 20 Wall street.

MINNESOTA SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—THE UNdersigned will pay the highest market price for the above and other State bonds. WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, OR approved securities; first and second mortgages purchased; passports procured. RUFUS K. MCHARG, 163 Broadway, Commissioner for every State.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 28, 1871.
Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent annum.
Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—
First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved for twenty days one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.
Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Fourth—Subscriptions for any three per cent bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value.
The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.
After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.
Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom their subscriptions are made.
In the United States the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.
The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co.	James G. King's Sons.
Baker & Kitchen.	Kountze Brothers.
A. Belmont & Co.	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Blake Brothers & Co.	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Marx & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.	Morton, Bliss & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.	P. M. Myers & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son.	George Opdyke & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.	E. D. Randolph & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.	Reid, Leo & Content.
Jay Cooke & Co.	Security Bank.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.	Soutter & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Moses Taylor & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.	Trevor & Colgate.
Frank & Gans.	Turner Brothers.
Gibson, Cazenove & Co.	Union Trust Company.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.	Van Schaick & Co.
Hatch & Foote.	Vermilye & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Edward Haight.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
H. A. Helser's Sons.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Howes & Macy.	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
	GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW YORK, March 6, 1871.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to holders of three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 3, 1857, and July 25, 1858, that all such certificates, bearing date October 15, 1867, to December 16, 1867, inclusive, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers eight hundred and sixty-one (861) and one thousand and ninety-nine (1,099), inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers seven hundred and fifty-nine (759) and one thousand and seventy (1,070), inclusive, will be paid on presentation to this office, and that from and after the 15th day of April, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any national banking association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

POSITIVE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, at stable 130 West Eighteenth street, New York city, this day, March 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, of the celebrated gray trotting mare Kitty Robinson, 7 years old, 15 hands high. This mare won three straight heats at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., July 4, 1870. Time—2:40½, 2:41, 2:43. The mare can be seen every day at above stable, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Also, a fine black horse Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old free and stylish driver, sound and kind; 3 fine Park or road Horse, sound and kind, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, finely bred, trots fast, and warranted.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF BRAUER & CO., 121 REGENT STREET, W., LONDON.

TRUCK FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER TRUCK, LITtle used; best city maker. Apply at 145 East Twenty-eighth street. Also a Furniture Cart.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A FACTORY, MACHINERY and Fixtures, doing a splendid business; staple and sound. Address GENUINE OFFER, Herald office. Owner going to Europe.

WANTED—$10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY PROperty worth $30,000, at six per cent per annum for five years. Address A. HENDERSON, Herald office.

WANTED—$8,000, $6,000, $3,000 ON IMPROVED AND unimproved Property in Westchester county; prefer only dealt with. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

$40,000 WANTED.—TEN PER CENT (WHICH IS legal in Washington) will be made; security on improved real estate worth $80,000. The amount will be paid back in from one to ten years, in equal yearly payments, with interest semi-annually. Address H. O. H., 1102 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS NEW YORK or Brooklyn property; also first and second mortgages cashed. E. OLIVER CARTER, 40 Wall street, basement.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS CITY Property in sums to suit. Also $20,000 to loan Second Mortgages. Telegraph only will apply to J. PACARE, 635 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

FINANCIAL.

$325,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONKEY, No. 62 Wall street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn property; sums to suit; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 163 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 54 GREAT JONES STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Silver, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 54 Great Jones street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 503 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 831 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 8, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

A.—AT 735—$75,000—UTMOST VALUE PAID FOR Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c., or advances made on the same. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE in the city—Any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 357 AND 359 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same. S. J. DELAN.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, UNDER New York Hotel, highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A.

THE COURTS.

The Fisk-Union Pacific Railroad Case—Alleged Custom House Frauds—The Case of Captain Peabody—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company—The Hogan Will Case—A Case of Croton Water Giving Out—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Binding Effect of Compacts Between States—Cases Under the Confiscation Act.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:—

No. 3. Original. *The State of Virginia vs. The State of West Virginia.*—This was a bill denying the validity of the cession of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley to West Virginia. The defendant demurred to the bill, and the court now sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill, taking the view that there was a compact between the two States to abide the decision of an election by the people of those counties on the subject. An election was held, and the result was in favor of West Virginia, according to the official returns as recorded and certified by the Governor, which was a decision of the question. The allegations of fraud were not sustained. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 28. *McVeigh vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the district of Virginia. This was a proceeding to confiscate the property of McVeigh, and he appearing by counsel and filing an answer. On motion of the District Attorney, the Court below struck out his claim and answers on the ground that he was a resident of the city of Richmond, within the Confederate lines, and a rebel, holding that he had no standing in court. This Court are unanimous in the opinion that this was an error in the Court below, and that when assailed there McVeigh had a right to defend there. The liability and the right are inseparable, and a different result would be a blot on the jurisprudence and civilization of the country. The provision of the constitution that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law is conclusive of the subject. Whatever the extent of disability of an alien enemy to sue in the hostile country, he is clearly liable to be sued; and this carries with it the right of defence. The right of McVeigh to sue out this was sustained, and the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded, with instructions to the court below to proceed in it in conformity to law. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 14. *Alex. P. Garnett vs. United States.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was also a proceeding under the Confiscation act of 1862. The decision in the District Court below was against Garnett, and he sued a writ of error, which the Supreme Court of the District dismissed, upon the ground that a writ of error would not lie from the Supreme Court to the District Court. This Court reversed that decision and remanded the cause, with directions to the Supreme Court of the District to proceed in it according to law. The questions involved are precisely the same as those presented in the case of Mr. McVeigh.

No. 15. *Same against Same.*—Same decision. Opinion by Mr. Justice Swayne.

No. 82. *Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Francis.*—Error to the District Court for the Southern district of Mississippi. The decision of this case is that as the declaration does not show on its face that one of the parties to the suit was a citizen of Mississippi, it is had under the act for the transfer of causes from the State to the federal courts, and that the District Court below had no jurisdiction to try it. The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to the court below to transmit it to the State Court. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 87. *The Fourth National Bank of New York vs. The New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad and Others.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana. This was a case in equity, involving conflicting claims in regard to the railroad in question, as to which the bill was dismissed below. This Court affirmed that decree. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 204. *Ward vs. the State of Maryland.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland. A motion to advance the cause on the docket was denied.

No. 474. *Cook vs. Porter.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Texas. A motion to dismiss the case was granted. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Clifford.

No. 85. *Leon vs. Pifuon*, and two other cases, Nos. 86 and 92.—Error to the Seventh Judicial District Court of Louisiana. Judgments affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Fisk, Jr., and the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

This suit, it will be remembered, was originally commenced in the State courts, and from thence transferred to the United States courts. On the motion of Fisk an effort was made to get the case sent back again to the State courts; but Judge Nelson, whose opinion in this matter was recently published in the HERALD, decided that the litigation must be completed in the federal courts.

Yesterday Fisk's bill and complaint in the above entitled cause were filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. As the facts set forth come within the knowledge of a court before whom all the circumstances must be thoroughly examined, it may not be out of place to notice them briefly over again.

Fisk claims that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a corporation which was formed for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, from Omaha, in Nebraska, westward to a point where it shall meet a line coming eastward from California, and which point was at or near the Great Salt Lake. The capital stock of the company is in shares of $100 each, the number of shares, 1,000,000.

Fisk states that he is a stockholder of the company, holding six shares of capital stock, which stand in his name on their books, and he brings this suit on his own behalf and on behalf of other stockholders who may come in and be willing to contribute to the expenses of this suit. He alleges that, instead of undertaking, by proper officers and agents, the construction of the railroad and the telegraph lines or making a reasonable contract with other persons for the construction of the works, the directors, in order to secure to the directors who were stockholders and to favor certain stockholders and bring them great profits, to the exclusion of others, entered into an arrangement by which they established or obtained the control of another corporation, the Crédit Mobilier, and made a contract with E. M. Hoxie for the construction of 247 miles of the road at a price far in excess of the real cost, and had this contract assigned or guaranteed by the Crédit Mobilier of America, so that the contract developed an act of the company. He further charges that they made a contract with Oakes Ames for 667 miles of the road greatly in excess of the real cost, this contract being assigned by Ames to John B. Alley, Thomas C. Durant, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius J. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates, and its execution guaranteed by the Crédit Mobilier.

A similar charge is made in respect to another part of the road, contracted for with James W. Davis, the contract being assigned by Davis to others alleged to have been interested in the construction of the road. He winds up a long and oft-told tale by praying for an injunction restraining the company from doing certain acts in regard to privileges which they claim under land grants, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Great Sugar Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. Weld & Co.—This case, which is brought to recover $400,000 from the defendants for having, as the complaint alleges, procured a large quantity of sugar to be falsely weighed at the Custom House through means of a bribe to the weigher, was resumed at the sitting of the court. The defence has been entered on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of the Ship Neptune.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The case of the United States vs. Captain Peabody and his mates, Mayo and Shields, who have been accused of cruel treatment of several members of their colored crew on a recent voyage from Liverpool to New York, was finally submitted yesterday to the Commissioner by counsel on both sides without argument. The Commissioner reserved his decision.

Charge of Altering Stamps.

The United States vs. George A. Mead.—The defendant, who is charged with altering stamps on casks containing distilled spirits, was held in the sum of $3,000 bail to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Legal Remittance of the Pacific Mail and Other Defunct Steamship Companies.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles Darling et al. vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—This is an action brought to compel the defendants to account to the plaintiff for $175,000, being plaintiffs' alleged share of certain proceeds of sale of the three steamers Atlantic, Baltic and Western Metropolis, the proceeds of which sale were received by the defendants in trust, as avowed by the plaintiffs, for the common benefit of themselves and the plaintiffs. By the plaintiffs it is also claimed that the defendants had guaranteed collection of an indebtedness owing from the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to plaintiffs, and compelling final settlement, amounting to $350,000 and upwards. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company formerly owned the steamers Atlantic and Baltic, and sold them to the North American Lloyd Steamship Company, and in part payment thereof took stock to the amount of $200,000. The North American Lloyd Steamship Company was a corporation organized under the general laws of this State, which laws provide that if the capital is not paid in and certificates filed that the stockholders would be all liable even if they had paid up their stock. The North American Steamship Company did fail, and it is alleged that the provisions of the law referred to had not been complied with, and that they were owing Lurling & Co. and their corresponding firms the amount above specified, and further that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held surety on the steamers Atlantic and Baltic for the amount of the purchase money. Arrangements, it is further said, were made between the Pacific Mail and North American Lloyd Steamship Company, that the steamers Atlantic and Baltic and the Western Metropolis, then being run in the line of the latter company, on which the Lurlings had made large advances, should be sold and bought in by Captain Taylor for the joint account of both steamship companies. It is still further alleged that an agreement was entered into at the time of sale that a new company should be formed, and that the three steamers above named should be put in for $1,000,000, and that this amount should be divided—$425,000 to the Pacific Mail and $150,000 to the Lurlings in the first instance, and that three-fifths of the balance should go the Pacific Mail Company and the remaining two-fifths to the Lurlings. A new company was formed. The plaintiffs subscribed, it is claimed, for $150,000 of stock and paid in the money. Mr. Bellows, vice president of the Pacific Mail Company; Mr. Skiddy, Mr. Calkins and Captain Taylor subscribed for the balance. Cash was paid for all the stock. Captain Taylor bought the steamers and conveyed to the new company, the Bremen steamship line. The Pacific Mail, it is claimed, drew out the joint amount of subscription claimed to have been made on their account, amounting to $850,000, under color, as alleged, that this sum was owing to them for the sale of the steamers Atlantic and Baltic, although $650,000, it is averred, were only paid for these steamers and that they have since refused to account for the surplus. The Bremen Steamship Company has failed, and hence the bringing of this suit to compel the defendants to account to the plaintiffs for this surplus. All day was consumed in submitting the evidence, mostly of a documentary character. As will be seen, the case is one of unusual magnitude and there is an unusual array of legal gentlemen employed on both sides. For the plaintiffs there appeared Messrs. James K. Hill, T. C. T. Buckley and David Dudley Field, and for the defendants J. P. Lowery, A. J. Vanderpool and Charles O'Conor. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Conclusion of the Testimony in the Mrs. Hogan Will Case.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Sarah C. Hatch vs. Clara M. Peguet.—This case, so long drawn out, with a promise of further indefinite prolongation, was, yesterday morning, contrary to the expectations of nearly everybody as regards the evidence, brought to an abrupt termination. The prosecution examined their concluding witness and rested, and thereupon the defence, instead of calling witnesses, submitted a proposition to let the case go to the jury upon the charge of the Judge. This, however, was opposed as cutting off the lawyers from an opportunity of display of their brilliant powers at special pleading, and it was finally arranged that the opposing counsel commence summing up to-morrow morning, to which time the court adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Hudson River Railroad Bonds.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hall vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This case, the facts of which have already been published in the HERALD, was yesterday summed up by respective counsel.

Judge Daly reserved his decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Leslie Divorce Case.

Before Judge Robinson.

Frank Leslie vs. —— Leslie.—The Court of Appeals having affirmed Judge Brady's order directing the payment of alimony before plaintiff could discontinue his suit, a motion was yesterday made to settle the new order.

Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions Rendered.

Before the Full Bench.

Thurston vs. Ackerson.—Order overruling demurrer affirmed, with costs.

Lawrence vs. Conrey.—Order modified as suggested in opinion.

Derby vs. Hartman.—Affirmed, with costs.

Beatson vs. Elliott.—Affirmed, with costs.

Josiah Fox vs. McKeown.—Reversed, with costs.

Leland vs. Jacob Smith et al. (five cases).—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Boyd vs. Bowden.—Affirmed, with costs.

Elizabeth Bateman vs. Ruth.—Affirmed, with costs.

Eisner vs. George W. Kellogg.—Reversed, with costs.

Irish vs. Marston.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Stuis vs. Hamilton.—Judgment of referee reversed unless parties agree to modification of judgment.

Ham vs. Ellsworth.—Affirmed.

Broderick vs. James et al.—Reversed.

Ream vs. Hamburg and American Packet Company.—Reversed.

Fay vs. Smyth.—Reduced and affirmed for residue.

Matilda Patterson vs. Thomas Patterson.—Referee's judment affirmed, with costs.

O'Donnell et al. vs. Harman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Kellogg vs. Leslie.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Potter vs. Macdonald et al.—Affirmed, with costs.

Gilligan vs. Spratt.—Reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Fey vs. Smith.—Reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Neudecker vs. Kohlberg.—Affirmed, with costs.

McGouldrick vs. Lyons et al.—Reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Mary Catharine Reed et al. vs. Thomas Gannon et al.—Affirmed, with costs.

Goodwin vs. Strickland.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Christina Frank vs. Bendenger.—Appeal dismissed in three cases, without costs.

Brennan vs. Blath.—Reversed, with costs.

Catherine Harlan vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Company, United States.—Order appealed from reversed, costs to abide the event of suit.

Scanner vs. Bowen.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Dreyer vs. Rauch.—Affirmed, with costs.

Schneider vs. Hobein.—Reversed, with costs.

Cooney vs. Whitefield.—Reversed, with costs.

Sticrberg vs. O'Connor.—Order appealed from, reversed, with costs.

Wills vs. Davis.—Affirmed, with costs.

Ahern vs. National Steamship Company.—Reversed, with costs.

The Passaic Manufacturing Company vs. William Hoffman.—Judgment of referee affirmed.

Rudolphy vs. Fuchs et al.—Reversed.

MARINE COURT.

Landlord and Tenant Case—Croton Giving Out.

Before Judge Gross.

Nelson vs. Seaton.—The defendant, after having an opportunity of examining a house in Ninety-second street, entered into a written agreement to rent it for a year. Before taking possession he discovered objectionable features in the way of bad odors, rat holes, &c., but some time after entering it the supply of water failed entirely. Up to this time he had paid rent, but continued still in occupancy some two months, on the promise of plaintiff to remedy the defects, and then vacated, leaving a balance of rent due. The suit is brought for the last two months' rent, $185 10.

The Court held that defendant continuing to occupy the premises after supply of water ceased rendered him liable for the term during which he occupied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Part 1—Case on. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 1508, 1752, 178, 240, 508, 42, 2154, 246, 1378, 202, 1074, 1512, 905, 255, 522½, 1090, 504¾, 2502¾, 18.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 54, 73, 91, 93, 98.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Brady.—Demurrers from 1 to 20 inclusive. Law and facts.—Nos. 111, 182, 148, 150.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 501, 504, 617, 994, 735, 358, 509, 625, 475, 681, 614, 35, 732, 733, 649, 458.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 5078, 5083, 5278, 5279, 5240, 5241, 5242, 5243, 5244, 5245, 5249, 5247, 5250, 5251, 5252, 5253, 5883. Part 2—5176, 5178, 4984, 4944, 5215, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5224, 5225, 5226, 5227, 5228, 5229, 5230, 5204, 5231, 5232, 5233, 5234, 5235, 5236, 5237, 4903, 4903¾, 5117, 5239.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Empanelment of a Grand Jury.

Before Judge Tappan and Justices.

The Court was organized for the March term yesterday, Judge Tappan and Associate Justices Johnson and Voorhees presiding. The only business transacted, however, was the empanelment of a Grand Jury, of whom Mr. Samuel S. Payson was foreman.

Judge Tappan charged the Grand Jury in the usual manner, and in addition called their attention to the need of increasing accommodations for the Court. His Honor stated that the legal business transacted in the county had increased to such an extent since the Court House was built that new buildings for the use of the Courts were now absolutely necessary. At the conclusion of the charge the Grand Jury retired to their duties.

CITY COURT.

Alleged Illegal Seizure.

Before Judge Neilson.

Norman Lidell vs. John Lankey.—The plaintiff brings suit to recover $800 damages from defendant, who, as a deputy sheriff, seized the stock or a part of the stock of his drug store, in Grand street, E. D. The defence is that the seizure was made on an execution issued by the City Court in pursuance of a judgment obtained by Charles Pater and others against plaintiff. Case on.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT—Parts 1 and 2.—Judges McCue and Neilson.—Nos. 28, 72, 29, 62, 96, 157, 162, 182, 187, 198. Part 3—Judge Thompson—Special Term.

OUTRAGES ON THE OCEAN.

Trial of Captain Grindle, of the Steamer Old Colony, for Cruelty to His Crew.

Opening Proceedings—Another Judicial Reprimand—Marshal General Sharpe Still Under a Cloud—Damaging Testimony Against Grindle—The Defence.

No late reports of cruelty inflicted by captains of vessels upon the seamen serving under them created greater abhorrence in the public mind than the charge preferred by two of the crew of the ship Old Colony against the commander of that vessel, Captain Grindle. The Old Colony sailed from Cadiz, Spain, in August last, having on board two Spaniards—the complainants—Ramon Rau and Franco Frank. These men were unable to speak English and only shipped with the agent under the impression that they were to serve on board a Spanish vessel. On discovering the deception practised upon them they appealed to the officers first and to Captain Grindle afterwards to be put ashore. This was refused and they were carried off as part of the crew. From putting to sea until the vessel arrived at this port these men were subjected, as charged, to the most inhuman treatment, and when subsequently taken in charge by the Marshal's deputies they were found in a most pitiable condition of filth, emaciation and general debility from the systematic course of ill treatment which they had received.

Yesterday the trial of Captain Grindle was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff presiding. The court room was thronged throughout the day, large numbers having been attracted by a natural interest or sympathy for the abused seamen, and by the counter feeling of antipathy to the man accused of the crime of excessive cruelty to defenceless men.

The court sat at the usual hour, but a considerable time elapsed before the witnesses for the prosecution were brought into court.

While the regular business was thus temporarily suspended the Assistant District Attorney moved that the Court administer a reprimand to the Marshal and his deputy for this neglect of their duty.

An officer was sent to the Marshal's office, but neither the Marshal nor his deputy could be found.

Judge Woodruff stated that he would take occasion to reprimand the Marshal and deputy on the first opportunity that presented itself.

The witnesses having subsequently entered the trial was proceeded with.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Ramon Rau, one of the complaining seamen, was examined through an interpreter. He stated that he was hoisted up to the main yard with a rope; when he was hoisted up to the main topsail sheets he was detained there from morning until noon; he was obliged to carry in his hands a heavy iron to beat the rust off the sheets; the iron was hung on his neck, and was seven inches in circumference; the rope by which the iron hung caught round his neck; when he slipped he hung by it; this let him down very rapidly from this position; he fell on his knees on the deck; he was injured by the fall; the captain gave him some spirits to smell; the third and first officers brought him out of the hold when he was hidden away; as he was being brought out of the hold the captain caught him by the hair and struck him with his fist; he was then handcuffed and chained to a ring in the deck; while thus chained his feet were sore and the captain trod on them with his heavy boots; he had no shoes on at the time; when chained he was gagged with an iron bolt and the

CAPTAIN KICKED HIM IN THE FACE

till he broke two of his back teeth; was kept chained and gagged till next morning; his hands were tied behind his back and he was hauled up to the mainyard; he was lashed to the anchor stocks with his hands tied to his body; was kept there three hours; was shut up in a small room and

CHAINED AND HANDCUFFED FOR FIFTEEN DAYS;

during this time his only food was one pound of biscuit a day and three pitchers of water; he had no bedding; he had only a trousers and an undershirt; he had no fire; he was taken out of this room and a box put on his back, a piece of wood on his shoulder, his face painted, a shoe tied to each side of his head, a paper cap was put on his head, and thus equipped he was compelled to walk the deck for hours at a time, was taken to Ludlow Street Jail and then to the hospital.

Cross-examined—Did not sign the shipping articles; did not ship as a sailor on the Old Colony; after I came down from the topsail the captain gave me soup once; they brought me out of the room and put me on deck every time it rained; I was in good health when I came on board; had no sores on me at that time; the sores on my feet were made by the captain walking on them with his heavy sea boots; the captain gave me medicine four times; never told the cook or any one on board that I was lazy and would rather die than work; I said I did not ship as a sailor and that I would not do sailor's work.

Re-direct—A sailor broker took me on board of the Old Colony; I had shipped with this broker for a Spanish vessel; when I went on board I discovered I was not on a Spanish vessel; when the captain asked me to sign the articles I refused; told him I did not want to go on board of an American vessel, because I could not speak English; my clothing was thrown overboard.

To counsel for prisoner—I was not covered with vermin; I was not stripped and washed because I had vermin on me; my clothes were not thrown overboard because they were infested with vermin.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS JONES.

Augustus Jones, colored, deposed—Was cook of the Old Colony; the captain starved Rau; Rau was sent aloft by the third mate; and because he did not go fast enough the captain ordered him to be beaten; saw Rau hoisted up to the topsails in a thin rope which cut him; he was kept up there all day, without any dinner or supper; the rope he was in caught on the calf of his legs;

HE HUNG WITH HIS HEAD DOWN;

he was cut down; he fell on the deck on his head; got some vinegar and water and brought him to; saw the captain and the mates kick and strike Rau; Rau told me he was too lazy to work and would die rather than work; saw Rau stripped; he was in a bad condition; he was covered with lice; they washed him; saw sores on Rau before he had away in the hold.

COMMISSIONER OSBORN ON THE STAND.

Commissioner Osborn was the next witness. He was produced by the government for the purpose of proving that Captain Grindle had made a complaint before him against Franco and Rau for conspiracy; but the Court ruled out the testimony.

TESTIMONY OF DEPUTY KEHOE.

Deputy Marshal Kehoe, who arrested Rau and Frank after their arrival in New York, deposed to the wretched condition of these men, as he found them in a filthy enclosed small space on board the ship.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Hogan, physician of Ludlow street jail, and Dr. Synnet, of Bellevue Hospital, who had seen Rau, deposed that, in their opinion, the man's bad state of health on board the ship was caused by insufficient food and want of proper comfort.

COMMISSIONER SHIELDS ON THE STAND.

Commissioner John A. Shields deposed that the defendant was before him; he gave bail to appear.

This was the case for the government.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for the defendant, contended that under the law of Congress the case must break down, as Rau was not one of the crew of the vessel. He never signed shipping articles and never consented to sail in the Old Colony.

Judge Woodruff said that while he had doubts as to whether the indictment was founded under the proper statute he would not at this stage of the trial stop it, because Captain Grindle availed himself of the services of Rau, treated him as one of the crew and punished him as such.

Without making any formal opening counsel for defence proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

D. V. Crook, first officer of the Old Colony, was examined at considerable length. He had sailed four voyages with Captain Grindle, who always dealt kindly with his men; Rau threw some of his clothes overboard; when he came on board he had sores on him; he refused to work, stating that he was lazy, and would die rather than work; the witness went on to say that the captain was not on deck or present during the occasions stated in portions of the preceding testimony; Rau would leave his post on the lookout and hide himself away; the captain ordered him to be fed, and witness saw him getting his food at the galley; did not see Rau lashed to the anchorstocks; Rau was thought to be a dangerous man to be at large; the sailors thought him so; they gave no reason for thinking him so; at the request of the captain witness put Rau in irons for shirking his work and kept him in irons all night; never saw him gagged; matches were found in the hold where Rau hid; caused alarm among those on board; witness did not put the matches there; never saw the captain strike Rau.

Cross-examined—I have been held to bail for cruel punishment to Rau; Captain Grindle is one of my bail.

Anne Perry, nurse on board of the Old Colony, deposed that she saw Rau leave his work; the captain ordered Rau to get gruel, and saw the cook give it to him; never saw the captain strike Rau; saw the second mate strike him.

At this stage the case was adjourned to this morning.

JUDGE BEDFORD AND THE BAR.

Opening of the March Term of the Court of General Sessions—The Judge's Charge to the Grand Jury—He Opens a Campaign Against the Legal Shysters.

The March term of the General Sessions was opened yesterday morning, City Judge Bedford presiding. Notwithstanding the storm that prevailed the court room was well filled by lawyers and citizens, who were drawn thither by the expectation of hearing his Honor the City Judge deliver his charge to the Grand Jury. As is well known by those who have listened to these addresses every alternate month that they have been replete with important suggestions affecting the public good, expressed in ornate language and delivered in an animated and finished manner. Those who were fortunate enough to be present yesterday enjoyed a rich treat in hearing a scathing rebuke dealt, on the one hand, to members of the legal profession known as "shysters," who degrade it by robbing their innocent victims, and then listened, on the other hand, to a fitting and eloquent tribute to those members of the bar who adorn it by their culture and probity of character. Those "shysters" who were in court, if any there were, while Judge Bedford was charging the jury must have winced under the severe but well merited criticisms of his Honor. To the younger members of the legal profession—a profession to which Judge Bedford so feelingly refers when he likens it to a "splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers," and of which he himself is so proud to belong—the admonition of the youthful judge will come with peculiar meaning and effect. The example so honorably presented in his own person in the important judicial position he fills and the influence exercised by him as a member of the Bench of the highest criminal tribunal in the State lends additional weight to his words of encouragement, as well as to his notes of warning. No doubt they will be well pondered on by the two distinct classes in the profession referred to, with the happiest results to both.

Mr. Theron R. Butler was selected to act as Foreman. After the jury were sworn Judge Bedford charged them as follows:—

THE CHARGE.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—The law makes it incumbent upon me to direct your attention especially to all offences against the Excise and Usury laws, the laws to preserve the purity of elections, the laws forbidding lotteries and the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and the law, passed in 1860, to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels. I must also inform you that it is

A MISDEMEANOR

for any grand juror or officer of the court to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found for felony against any person not in actual confinement until such person shall be arrested. And now, gentlemen, before we separate I deem it my duty to direct your attention to a growing evil, and one in which I find myself deeply interested, for it reflects directly upon the legal profession—a profession which I love and honor. I have reference to the many misdeeds perpetrated every day by the

DISHONEST AND UNPRINCIPLED MEMBERS OF THE BAR;

but, thank God! gentlemen, these members are greatly in the minority. Nothing more richly deserves the universal scorn and contempt of mankind than do the disreputable acts of the dishonest lawyer. I look upon the legal profession as I do upon a splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers, where some are even more beautiful than others; and yet in the midst of all this beauty and cultivation one sometimes finds a rank, unwholesome weed. As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds, so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness and be not contaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxious poison; so in like manner do I hold it to be the duty of the authorities to throw from the ranks of the profession all those who by their professional acts and conduct degrade and dishonor it. What I to-day particularly deprecate in the lawyer is the system, and, I regret to say, an established system, among some of the practitioners of the law (or rather, perhaps, those only claiming to be such, and for the honor of my profession I hope that it is the latter) to do many disreputable acts, one of which consists in visiting prisoners when first arrested, and whether

GUILTY OR INNOCENT,

whether there be a legitimate defence or none at all, it matters not. The prisoner in his frame of mind, with the evidences of his guilt more or less surrounding him, is willing to believe anything which may have a tendency once more to make him a free man, and is informed by his visitor that he has great influence, and in some cases he goes so far as to say he controls, ay, even

OWNS, THE COURT AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

After conversing in this strain for some little while he accomplishes his purpose; the prisoner is robbed of all his ready money, and frequently, to raise the fee demanded, his wife's clothes, bed and bedding, and those of his little ones, are oftentimes pawned, leaving his family in almost utter destitution. The money once obtained, the wretch who, under the garb of his profession, won the confidence of his client, leaves him, turns a deaf ear to his entreaties, forever forsakes him and immediately goes in quest of some new victim. This picture is, indeed, a dark one, but by no means overdrawn. Alas, gentlemen, it is a startling and melancholy truth. The authorities oftentimes have moral proof, but the great difficulty is to obtain the necessary legal proof. I have conversed with the District Attorney upon this subject, and I am happy to say that he is determined to use all his power in the effort of crushing out this disgraceful traffic, which to-day casts such a stain upon the mantle of the legal fraternity. The District Attorney desires me to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to the public generally, that he will be obliged to any person in the community who will furnish him with convincing evidence pointing with the unerring finger of truth to those who make these base and wicked false assertions as regards this Court and the District Attorney's office. The prosecuting officers and this Court are all eager to have this matter fully investigated and probed to its very core, so that the naked truth can be laid before a just and discriminating public. Then it must necessarily follow that a quietus will be placed upon these groundless insinuations, now, once and forever. Let these creatures be debarred from the profession, and, if possible,

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In all probability the District Attorney will be able, before many days, to lay before you a case or two of this character for you to pass upon. And should he be successful, then I ask you to be prompt in your action, and on a proper and legitimate conviction the Court, you may rest assured, will do its duty. I am of the opinion, and, in fact, am fully convinced, that if there could be three or four convictions, and the parties convicted be sent to the State Prison for the full term fixed by law, there to reflect in their lonely cells upon their many acts of turpitude perpetrated under the garb of professional honor upon the friendless and over credulous, then I believe our profession, being stripped of these perjured wretches, and being in the hands only of high-toned, honorable men, would, indeed, fulfil its noble mission—meting out justice to all and injustice to none. Then would it come to pass that every young man standing upon the threshold of his profession, and entering its ranks, would at once perceive what a glorious future was opening before him. In his endeavor to do honor to the path marked out for him and credit to himself he would learn the pleasing lesson that the law, although it has its labors, yet it has its rewards, and he who pursues it with a proper spirit and determination will rarely fail to attain the consummation of his highest aspirations. And here, may I not be permitted to say, that the young lawyer should ever remember that permanent success in his profession will, in a great measure, depend upon his own individual efforts. He should never lose sight of the fact that as difficulties surround him fresh energies should be awakened and increased resolution made to go onward. Let him ever bear in mind that from the very hour he is admitted to the bar day of his professional career a high moral responsibility devolves upon him, and that one of the great attributes of the lawyer is to dispense justice. Before his God he has sworn to maintain the rights of man to his fellow man, to preserve the scales of justice in equilibrium, not the weight of one feather more nor less. His purpose, as well as his ambition, should be to do right, and in doing right he will, indeed, accomplish all. Gentlemen, I learn that the

CITY PRISON IS CROWDED,

and that during the ensuing term cases of great importance will be presented to you for your consideration. Knowing that you will, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, pass upon the many cases about to be placed before you, and thus fully redeem the official oath you have just taken, I ask you now to retire and enter upon your duties.

The Grand Jury having retired, the trial of cases on the calendar was proceeded with.

A NUMBEROUS ASSAULT UPON HIS MISTRESS BY A COLORED MAN—JUDGE BEDFORD SENDS HIM TO THE STATE PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows appeared for the prosecution, and the first case he brought to the attention of the jury was an indictment for felonious assault and battery found against Samuel Murray, a brutal-looking colored man, whose history as revealed by himself showed that he was a dangerous member of society. It appeared from the testimony that he was living with a young colored woman named Sarah Vandevoer, who for some reason refused to live with him, and sought to earn her living by washing. On the 6th of January she was walking through the street, and he asked her if she had made up her mind to live with him. Upon her replying in the negative, he stabbed her eighteen times with a pair of scissors, the principal wounds being in the face. Her wounds were dressed by the doctor in the station house, and she was confined to her bed and room for over a month. Murray's story was that she deserted him and sold his furniture. He admitted having stabbed her, but said that he did not intend to kill her, he being under the influence of liquor at the time.

Mr. Fellows brought out the fact upon cross-examination that Murray served a term in the State Prison for ten years for robbery and five years for grand larceny.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm.

Mr. Fellows said he regretted that the jury did not convict of an assault with intent to kill, for the police officers knew Murray to be one of the worst desperadoes in the city, constantly engaged in the use of the knife and razor.

Judge Bedford asked Murray how long he had been out of State Prison. The prisoner replied, "Five years ago this March."

SENTENCED.

His Honor sentenced him to the State Prison for five years, that being the highest penalty he could impose for the grade of crime of which Murray was convicted.

CONVICTION OF A SNEAK THIEF.

William Stoward was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing two pocketbooks, containing seventy-four dollars, in January, the property of Leoni Fournier, who said that she occupied apartments at No. 161 First avenue, and when returning from visiting a neighbor's room she saw the prisoner running away. She and two men chased him through the street, one of whom saw him drop a pocketbook, which the complainant identified. Mr. Roach, who was assigned to defend the accused, brought out the fact that the husband of the complaining witness sought to compromise the felony by going to the Tombs and receiving the money from the prisoner. Judge Bedford did not impose the full penalty, but sentenced Stoward to the State Prison for two years.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Jane Gann, one of the "unfortunates," was tried upon a charge of larceny, the accusation being that on the 18th of February she stole an overcoat and a pair of pantaloons, in which was a bank book, the property of John Kelly, No. 434 Second avenue. Two days after the property was lost the prisoner was arrested for being drunk and disorderly and the bank book was found in her possession. She said she found it under an awning in the street, and as none of the other property was found upon her the jury gave her the benefit of the doubt and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE ARABS IN COURT.

Manual Pasoda was arraigned upon a charge of larceny, the complaining witness being Fidole Ben Abdalla. Mr. Fellows stated that the parties concerned belonged to the troupe of Arabs performing at the circus. The accused was charged with stealing a trunk containing the clothing of the Arab children. Shortly after the trial was commenced it was discovered that the indictment laid the property in another party, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal upon that ground.

WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's New Building.

On Fourth avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets is the site of the proposed Home for Workingwomen, now in course of erection. The building has already reached the height of four stories, and with the plans of the architect a good idea can be obtained of what it will be when completed. The greatest height of the structure will be about 125 feet, consisting of eight stories, three of which are in Mansard roof. The length of front on Fourth avenue will be about 180 feet; that on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets about 200 feet. The main portion of

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

is composed of iron, and seems to be erected with a wise reference to taste and strength.

The design shows ten towers at the angles of the roof. They are to be twenty-four feet in width and height, and will be surmounted by graceful pinnacles. The main entrance, forty eight feet wide, is on Fourth avenue. Its portico is two stories high and is very beautiful in design. It consists of numerous clusters of pillars, on octagonal pedestals, with tasteful capitals and bases. From the portico the visitor passes into

A STATELY VESTIBULE,

displaying massive and lofty pillars, ornamented with foliated work. Beyond this is the hall, which is thirty feet in width and will be paved with polished marble. A double flight of stairs, with broad landings, leads to the upper part of the building, which is divided into innumerable apartments. There will be kitchens, dining rooms, parlors, &c. The first floor is devoted to storerooms, each of which measure 52 by 17 feet. Every room throughout the building is very high, and thoroughly ventilated by shafts, running from bottom to top.

The basement is fourteen feet below the level of the street, and will contain immense boilers for generating steam for heating and for running the engines attached to the elevators. One of the best and most noticeable features of the structure is its ample interior court—a very unusual thing in American architecture. It is 94 by 116 feet, and will contain a fine fountain and handsome shrubbery and flowers. Nothing could be more grateful to the lungs of

TIRED SHOPGIRLS

than this comparative freedom after the confinements of a long summer day. It also affords air and sunshine to the rooms above.

Then there are to be large lecture and concert halls, a library and reading room, and indeed everything that contributes to comfort and amusement will be contained in this rather gigantic nutshell.

IN EXTERIOR APPEARANCE

the building will be one of the most beautiful and imposing in the city. Its style is very elevated, and its color, which will be pure white, will heighten the impression.

Mr. Stewart's idea is to give the poor women of New York who are struggling for an honest livelihood the chance to live reasonable and comfortably at a far less expense than they now can.

NECESSITY OF BETTER DISCIPLINE IN THE POLICE FORCE.

What Ought to be the Power of the Superintendent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

One of your editorials asked recently on a given subject, "Will not the Superintendent of Police issue an order to stop this?" You, as well as the public at large, constantly labor under the extraordinary belief that the Superintendent has any power of his own to issue an order or to

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 66

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINGARD SKETCHES—DAVY'S LOVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES GEORGIENNES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP—THE CROWN PRINCE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—SCHRACH IN ISABELLA ORSINI.

GLOBE THEATRE, 785 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—AFTER THE WAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CHRISTINA NILSSON IN THE CRYSTAL.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

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4—Racing Stables of America: Mr. Belmont's Racing Establishment on Long Island—The Preachers' Parley—The Astor Library—Another Brooklyn Burglar—New Park for Westchester County—The Coal Question: Story of the Miners' Wrongs as Detailed by Themselves—A Sixth Ward Row—Enterprising but Unfortunate Smith—Sanitary Regulations—The Board of Health and Its Duties—Defence of the Church Sexton Charged with "Bad Manners."
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A PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE.—It is said that the benevolent Mr. Greeley, on meeting the other day on Broadway a poor organ-grinding Union soldier, with only one leg and one arm, gave him a pamphlet on deep ploughing, and recommended him to "go out West."

HOW IS THIS?—Is the venerable subsoil professor of Chappaqua still held as a republican brother in good standing at Washington or as a heretic, from his affiliations with "Hank Smith" and Tammany Hall? Can Mr. Collector Murphy inform us, chapter and verse, for we should like to know?

THE CABINET.—We understand that in consequence of the presence at Washington of the Joint High Commission, the Cabinet for the present will remain undisturbed; but that with the conclusion of the treaty of perpetual peace which is expected between England and the United States, Mr. Fish will retire from the State Department, and that a reorganization of the Cabinet from top to bottom will then immediately follow.

THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT decided a few days ago that two aldermen of Jersey City violated the law by voting for the purchase by the city of land in which they were interested. One of these aldermen is the framer of the new charter for Jersey City, and had himself appointed on the Board of Works. This charter comes up for a third reading to-day in the Legislature, and we would suggest as its provisions are unsatisfactory and its antecedents are bad, that it ought to be summarily squelched.

MR. HARDENBURGH in the State Senate yesterday introduced a bill changing the time of holding State elections from November to October. It is supposed that the bill will pass as a democratic means of evading the action of the Congressional enforcement law upon our State elections, but the object to be attained is not worth the expense. The last election we had under federal supervision was unusually fair and orderly, and this change of the election time will involve a considerable extra outlay that will not find a satisfactory return in the absence of federal supervisors.

THE COAL MINERS in their communication to the HERALD in another column present a very convincing narrative. The "paternal" system of employment, by which the operators furnish houses, groceries, medicines and medical attendance, household goods and even whiskey to their employes, taking pay at their own valuation out of the wages at the end of each month, or else, what is similar in effect, collecting it for the butcher and baker and rumseller with whom the miner runs up his account, is one of the most infamous and crushing methods of extortion in the world. It keeps the miner forever bound by that most cursome chain, debt, to an exacting master's employ, grinds out all the manly independence he may have had, and leaves him no chance ever rising above the little balance against him at the company's office.

Signs of Anarchy in France—The Groundswell in Europe.

Our special cable despatches from day to day, and the universal public sentiment of the hour, not to speak of our specials of this morning, show, first of all, that trouble is not ended in France by the cessation of hostilities, and, secondly, that the peace of Europe is not secured by the humiliation and defeat of France. Just in proportion as the German pressure is raised from France, particularly so does France, or rather Paris, reveal its true character. In the capital city riots have already taken place. It is not, in fact, too much to say that France, now giving evidence that she is at war with herself, would have been mightily benefited by a prolonged German occupation. With the single exception of the September revolution France has behaved well enough during the war. A necessity was laid upon the French people, and the French people, not being well able to help it, yielded to the mastering necessity. But the strong hand of the German has now released its grasp. France breathes or thinks she breathes freely, and, as is not unnatural, the factions and the individuals resume the fight when the common foe is gone. It was so in our history when the civil war was ended. It was so in Mexico when the French retired. In our case, happily, the strife that followed the war was more individual than factional, and we, in consequence, suffered the less. France, however, promises to be a Mexico, or rather promises to revive the worst memories of the first revolution.

The new government offers but little encouragement. M. Thiers was no doubt the best man to fall back upon in the circumstances as the representative of law and order. But M. Thiers, as Chief Magistrate of France, means trouble just as much as it means peace. His position is ill defined. We would not say that we discover in him a reactionist. He belongs to none of the old parties. The accurate and truthful record proves that he has opposed the follies of the Bourbons time and again, and, although his great historical works on "The French Revolution" and "The Consulate and Empire" revealed much admiration for the abilities of the First Napoleon, his later career has shown him upon all occasions to be the opponent of the extravagances of the Third. Long supposed by superficial observers to be an Orleanist *enragé*, he is yet remembered as a thorough republican in 1848–49, and of so decided a complexion that he was even then mentioned for the Presidency. Since that time his voice has been of no party, but entirely for France.

This incontestable fact leads us to hope that the peace terms which have been obtained through the wisdom of the present Chief Magistrate of France may lead to a satisfactory and durable peace. The prompt recognition of the French republic, in its revised and improved form, by Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, the United States, and, as despatches now allege, by the Pope, greatly strengthens the position of France, and ought not to fail to have a sedative effect upon excited popular passion. Yet, as Mr. Odo Russell some time since hinted to the British government with regard to Southern Europe, there is, evidently, a deep, widespread and menacing excitement among the masses below the diplomatic surface, and if France does not now behave well, France, and through France Europe, may have some sad experience before her.

Among the leading papers that come to us the *Journal de St. Pétersburg*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the Vienna *Abend-Post*, the *Indépendance Belge*, the Brussels *Nord*, the Florence *Italia*, the *Diritto*, the French *Constitutionnel*, *Journal du Havre* and *Courrier du Havre*—all let their forebodings plainly appear. The German papers are, of course, much more cautious than the rest, but it requires no heavy guessing to make out what they mean when they refer to the depletion and mourning in Fatherland, the dull prospects of the coming summer and the "turbulent passions of the multitude." The heavy and as some think excessive demands of Prussia have aroused the bad passions of the German democrats.

But let any man in his senses endeavor to calculate the loss, in every material point of view, occasioned to all the laboring masses of Europe by this devastating conflict. What labor, what seed, what ground is this new year to begin upon, and who are to pay the monstrous exactions of the case on one side and its requirements to meet those exactions on the other? Simply, there ascends all over the Continent one loud wail of perplexity and dismay from the toiling millions. The flesh and blood of men will not be ignored, and all the gendarmes in the universe can no longer neutralize what the age and all its appliances have been diligently and feverishly at work so long to cement—the community of popular interests among all neighboring nations; in a word, "the solidarity of the peoples." France cannot bleed without Germany, Britain, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Spain, Italy bleeding, and *vice versa*; and when that expenditure of blood comes to be plainly recognized as a scourge for the benefit of crowns and sceptres only a catastrophe is at hand.

There is a logical connection, moreover, in the facts of history. Half a million of living men have not been hurled headlong into the grave within six months, and "the most civilized" portions of Europe have not trembled during all that time to the thunders of continual battle, without the whole system that tolerates or invites such horrors being shaken in every joint and fissure.

Some one may weakly flatter William, as Count Molé, when Councillor of State, once attempted to flatter the First Napoleon. "Sire," said the French courtier to his master, "you have killed the revolutionary spirit irremediably." "You are mistaken, Count," replied the Emperor, bastily. "I am but the mark which denotes the passage where the Revolution, for a moment, paused. But when I am dead they will turn to the next page and resume their onward march."

How wise and true this rejoinder was all men have seen. Have the potentates of the hour, flushed as they are with dreams of conquest, the intellectual grasp to perceive the true path now? If so, taunts and vauntings will cease. Rulers will act for the long-suffering people, and the people will be ruled by their rulers. Pomp, pageantries, the glitter of arms and the stupid clamor of drums will be quickly consigned to the properties room of the great European playhouse. The leading actors will doff their buskins and wash off their war paint. Useful science, trade, education, religion and all the blessed agencies of peace will reappear actively upon their rightful stage—the broad fields and sparkling seas of Christendom. The lilies and roses will not be lacking in the gardens of the reconciled people, and the olive branch will flourish at their doors.

The presumption is that France will fall back into anarchy; out of the anarchy may grow a monarchy, an empire or a republic. A republic is just as possible as a monarchy. But the whole interest of the situation lies in the particular that an upheaving in France may prove contagious in Germany; that Germany may divide; that German democrats may find their opportunity; that the democracy in the South of Europe, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal may also awake, and that the hoped-for peace may result in European confusion and revolution. At all events, it must be conceded that the facts of the hour indicate approaching chaos in France; and no one can refuse to admit that chaos in France has hitherto had a bad meaning for Europe. France, of course, is not the France she once was, and it is possible that in this fact lies a difference.

The Late Emperor of France—Is It The Last of the Bonapartes?

Our latest despatches concerning the distinguished prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe inform us that now,

With all the world before him where to choose,

he will shortly bid "goodby" to the hospitalities of the German Emperor and proceed to England to join his wife and son, lately the Empress and the Prince Imperial of France, at their comfortable little country house at Chiselhurst, England. It appears, however, that he does not go in the despairing frame of mind with which the exiled Marius sat brooding over the ruins of Carthage. Nothing of the sort; for the dethroned Emperor is as hopeful of a recall to France as after that lucky escape across the Channel from his imprisonment at Ham. He has undiminished faith in what Martin Van Buren called "the sober second thought of the people," and he will bide his time. Louis Philippe in his exile never expressed himself so hopefully as this of a return to the Tuileries; but no doubt he, too, had his expectations until he saw the empire firmly re-established on the ruins of the Mantilini republic of 1848.

The case of Louis Napoleon, however, looks as unpromising as that of "*benemerito de la patria*," General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, or as that of her Most Catholic Majesty Donna Isabella Segunda, or as that of Jeff Davis. But why so, when the empire under Napoleon the Third, in its substantial benefits of law and order, security and prosperity, was the best government the French people have ever had? Why, then, should there be no more hope for the Bonapartes? Because this is the third time the Bonapartes have brought the Germans into Paris, and because this third visitation involves disasters and humiliations to poor France which Frenchmen never can forgive—never, never. He is no more responsible than they are for these crushing misfortunes; but France must have a scapegoat, and having packed all her sins upon the back of Louis Napoleon, his only place of safety is England. France has had enough of *gloire* and *victoire* to last her for some time. But if she is powerless against the Germans she can take her satisfaction out of the Bonapartes, and her clashing political factions can wreak their revenges upon each other. A dismal prospect, this, for poor France; but there is still the hope that she will find sufficient employment, till her wrath has cooled down, in providing for the urgent necessities of her starving widows and orphans, and that then she will proceed sensibly and energetically to the practical business of reconstruction. Meantime, the best that Louis Napoleon can do is to retire to the society of his family at Chiselhurst and write up his history of the war, giving Julius Cæsar no further attention. The best thing the American Bonaparte can do is to return home, rejoin the United States Army and try the diversion of a summer campaign among our Western Indians.

"A Hereafter Without a Devil."

Our worthy contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, seems still moved by the spirit of grace, and yesterday descanted upon the above subject, taking for a text some remarks by Henry Ward Beecher about the noxious weeds that are allowed to grow up in the vineyard of the Lord, even to the choking of the flowers of truth and holiness. The *Commercial* says:—

We are all of us beset by weeds of the devil's planting, and inasmuch as God sowed the seed and brought us forth, whether we would or not, it is as much His business as ours to see that the "weeds" don't choke us and prevent us blooming and exhaling sweet fragrance through all eternity. The idea here set forth is very far from teaching the non-existence of hell. On the contrary, it clearly supposes that if we can't pluck up the "weeds" ourselves, and God don't see fit to do it for us, we shall certainly be choked, and that "choking" means nothing more nor less than perpetual captivity on "shores Plutonian."

Convinced, therefore, that there is a hereafter, our friend, it seems, is disposed to have it run without a devil, so that the weeds planted by his Satanic Majesty can be choked out. But is it not better to see that no weeds are allowed to gather in our pathway as we tread the worldly fields of righteousness than to trust to so uncertain a chance for their eradication? By the way, having been blest with one far-spreading Weed during his lifetime, does the *Commercial* editor fear a harvest of them in the future?

HOPEFUL INCREASE OF DARKIES IN CONGRESS.—Five new darky representatives were sworn in in the House of Representatives on Saturday. These are about the only evidences of sound reconstruction that the radicals can confidently point to at present. Legislatures will change. State majorities will turn from republican to democratic, governors in office will "go back" on the party that elected them, and even Senators who have had the oath toned down to suit their circumstances will display alarming conservatism; but the darky must stay black, and the mulatto must remain colored for ever, despite the malign influences of democracy. It is a great consolation to know that after five years of hard work at reconstruction there are such unchangeable and indisputable evidences of the grand mission and grand success of the republican party.

Premier Gladstone on the Situation in Ireland—The Lives of the Queen's Judges in Danger.

Our cable report of the proceedings which took place in the British Parliament last night repeats the assertion that the situation of public affairs in Ireland has become really alarming to the general peace of that portion of the United Kingdom, and menacing not only to the dignity of the Crown, but to the very sovereignty of Queen Victoria in the island. Premier Gladstone assured the House of Commons that the official despatches which had been received from the county of Westmeath, Ireland, attested the existence "of a mischievous tendency of affairs" in that district, and that "special measures of precaution were needed, as the lives of the Queen's Judges of Assizes travelling on circuit in the county had been threatened," and he, consequently, "urged the members to take speedy action" so as to maintain the authority of the law. This ministerial picture reveals very melancholy results as the consequences of a forced rule of government over an unwilling people, even after five hundred years of its administration. It also supplies fresh evidence of the rapid spread of the political disorganizations which appear to be moving the Old World system toward a radical change by means of a general public upheaval. Westmeath is only one of thirty-two counties in Ireland. Its soil is exceedingly fertile and its territory admirably located, with great natural advantages. It possessed a really independent proprietary in land, a thriving tenantry, and very many manufacturing industries under the legislation of the Irish Parliament prior to the union with England in the year 1800. To-day its people, generally speaking, are sunk in pauperism and crime. Mr. Gladstone states that the lives of her Majesty's Judges of Assizes have been threatened when on Circuit in Westmeath. This is truly dangerous. English judges are accepted as the personal representatives of the Crown. Insult or threat to one of these dignitaries is insult and threat to the Queen herself. When the United Irishmen—counselled, consoled and aided from the then existing republic of France—moved to the rebellion of 1798, one of the very first acts of the insurgents was the murder of Lord Chief Justice Kilwarden in the streets of Dublin. This venerable jurist was himself a liberal in politics, and really beloved by the populace. He was killed as the representative of the monarchy. The taking of his life served as the signal for the Irish uprising which led to the horrible scenes which were subsequently witnessed at Vinegar Hill, Scullabogue barn, the bridge of Wexford, and on the plains of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and other places. It is ominous of the rapid spread of the theory of political "Red" radicalism in Europe to know that Premier Gladstone believes that the lives of Queen Victoria's Judges are in danger in an Irish county

Judge Bedford's Charge.

The charge of Judge Bedford in the Court of General Sessions yesterday will be found *in extenso* in another column. After briefly calling, as required by the statute, the attention of the Grand Jury to offences against the Excise and Usury laws, the laws to preserve the purity of elections and the laws relating to lotteries, &c., he launches out boldly against a class of offenders which has hitherto escaped public judicial condemnation. The pettifogging lawyers of this city are numerous, and as a term of opprobrium and to brand them as the Pariahs of the profession—as they are—they have long gone by the name of "shysters." Their specialty, outside of the legitimate sphere of the profession, is truthfully portrayed and scathingly denounced by Judge Bedford. He intimates that probably one or two cases requiring the investigation of the Grand Jury may be presented by the District Attorney, and he assures that body that if they but do their duty in the premises the Court will fully sustain their action. The "shyster" is a cancer that ought long since to have been eradicated from the honorable body it infects, and this first operation of Judge Bedford looking to that end is one that will be most heartily approved by all the respectable members of the bar and by the entire bench of the city. It is pretty clear that the dishonorable and dishonoring career of the shyster, thanks to Judge Bedford, is near its close.

RUMBLING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We have accounts of a shock of an earthquake occurring in New Hampshire. Is this prognostic of an upheaval among the republicans at the election on Tuesday next? The democrats have been working zealously, and the republicans do not seem to be altogether of their wonted happy accord during the present campaign. But the "cohesive power of public plunder" was never better illustrated than in a State like New Hampshire, where the whip of the politicians and the love for the loaves and fishes of office keep the masses in strict party lines. Besides a Governor and Railroad Commissioner, a Legislature, three members of Congress and five State Councillors are to be chosen on the 14th; and as the Granite State leads off after the first half of Grant's administration is passed it will be curious to notice what verdict her people will pass upon its acts. This rumbling in New Hampshire will probably precipitate the adjournment of the Forty-second Congress in order that members may go home and stir up the political caldron during the few remaining days of the canvass. Let the hills of New Hampshire tremble.

GENERAL SHERMAN has ordered a general transfer of troops, and takes occasion quietly to send two additional regiments and a battery of artillery to the South. General Grant, in conversation with some members of the new Congress yesterday, said that he hoped Congress would not adjourn until it had provided some better means of protection for loyal people in that section; and putting these two facts together there remains little doubt that decisive steps are to be taken to preserve the peace there by means of a judicious distribution of military police.

FISK NOW VAUNTINGLY CALLS HIMSELF Samson because he "fetched" Goliah Gorham Gray, as he terms him, on a small cotton case, and for this simile plumes himself upon his knowledge of Bible history. The Samson that he evidently meant was not the David that slew Goliah, but the Samson who had his hair cut by a deceiving Delilah.

Governor Clayton and the Senatorship.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, has taken an unusual method of heading off a political opponent. His Lieutenant Governor (Johnson) is one of that shrewd and calculating class of chivalry who consider it a righteous act to swindle Yankee republicans by any means, and look upon it as an unusually smart thing to get into office on republican votes, and then "go back" on their constituency. Johnson did just this. He was elected Lieutenant Governor by republican votes, and, by his own manipulations, had Clayton—who is one of the border ruffian carpet-baggers, and would rather fight a people than govern them—elected United States Senator. When this was done he showed his hand, declared his adhesion to the Ku Klux democracy, and ordered Clayton impeached. He was too early, however. Clayton took to shelter and held his own against a siege of impeachment notices, gathered about him all his trusty friends in the Legislature, and, as Governor, commenced calling together a militia that he could depend upon. This was too energetic a game for Johnson. He had not counted on so much pluck, and when he saw the probable result of his scheme—martial law and bloodshed throughout the State, and especially his own political demolition—his knees quaked and he gave in. The impeachment business was stopped, and the hope of the democratic revolutionists now lay in the early departure of Governor Clayton for his place in the Senate, and the consequent succession of their favorite to the Governorship. But even here indomitable grit beat them. A United States senatorship is worth considerably more than the governorship of Arkansas. In fact, the analogy between the two is that of a gold mine to a peanut stand. But Clayton was equal to the emergency, and instead of accepting his seat in the United States Senate he notified the Legislature that he would decline that and continue in the Governor's chair. This is why the senatorship from Arkansas is vacant, and why there is such a flurry in the Arkansas Legislature over the new candidacy for that position. If Johnson himself, the obnoxious Lieutenant Governor, should be elected, the gubernatorial Hotspur will probably find that he has overleaped himself, but at present appearances are all in favor of Clayton's clear head and clear grit.

The General Uneasiness in Europe.

The war which has just concluded between France and Germany is destined, we fear, to be the cause of a vast deal of anxiety throughout Europe. The astonishing successes of Prussia and the marvellous organization of the military system of that nation is a subject for the consideration of European statesmen. Then the fact that France has dropped within the short space almost of half a year from the high post she occupied among European nations to that of a comparatively weak, dismembered and demoralized State, leaving her successful antagonist in full possession of the field which she so recently occupied, is calculated to increase rather than allay the anxiety pervading every nation of Europe at this moment. We have only to look to the debates in the English Parliament on the subject of military reorganization, to the immense military preparations going on in Russia, to Turkey, where the army of the Sultan is being overhauled, to Austria, in fact to any and all of the great governments of the Continent, to ascertain the feverish anxiety at the present time existing. And this feeling is not confined to the large States; the smaller ones are also affected. The little kingdom of Sweden, isolated as it is, is not exempt from the general taint. On the opening of the Swedish Parliament, but a short time since, the King, in speaking of the Franco-Prussian war, referred to the slender threads which bind nations to respect the rights of each other in these words:—"Treaties which have been concluded for the purpose of regulating the mutual relations of States have been shorn of the sanctity with which they were formerly invested, and international rights must, therefore, be considered to rest on a less firm basis than heretofore. In such a state of affairs must the questions which now for many years have been mooted in our country relative to the reorganization of our defences on a basis which will secure outward peace and national independence rise to such an importance that they can be no longer evaded or postponed." This language is unmistakable, and we cannot help expressing the opinion that it corresponds in tone with the sentiments occupying the minds of British statesmen to-day. Look where we may all over the Old World uneasiness is evidenced and the strengthening of the military establishments of Europe is going on in anticipation of a coming storm.

REFUNDING THE DEBT—THE NEW LOAN.—For some inexplicable reason the new loan which was opened yesterday for public subscription met with a response greatly disproportionate to the anticipations that had been indulged in by the Treasury Department. One solitary individual comprised the public who flocked down to Wall street during the day for the purpose of subscribing, and his offering was limited to the modest sum of one thousand dollars. Our Washington despatches say that another man subscribed for sixty thousand dollars' worth; but he must have done it by letter, for he was not seen in the vicinity of Wall street, where the agents of the loan kept up a strict watch all day for applicants. One firm opened their list with their own subscription for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The latest returns from the several agents received up to nightfall contained no additions to the amounts above noted.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GRINDLE, of the ship Old Colony, charged with cruelty to two seamen, is on trial before Judge Woodruff. The evidence shows that the men received most brutal treatment, being starved and beaten, and also that they were shipped by a broker against their will. Apart from the question of cruelty—which is a subject that the Court has yet to decide upon—it seems to us that some provision ought to be made by which sea captains could be protected from these villanous shipping masters who thrust upon them such "shanghaied" unfortunates as these two men, who, it appears, could not speak English, and were unwilling to work.

The Foreign Policy of England—The "Powers all Contemptuous" Toward Britain.

The Marquis of Salisbury—patron of eight benefices in the Church of England and ex-Secretary of the Crown for India—and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli—who comes from an ancestry which knew not Church benefices, but gave free offerings to an untitled priesthood—ex-Premier and ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer, made a simultaneous parliamentary assault on the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone last night—the first in the House of Lords and the other in the Commons. The argument is the stereotyped one of the men who are out of office. "John Bull" has been insulted and humbled, and "John" is in danger. The "foreign Powers are all contemptuous to England," says the Marquis of Salisbury, "Prussia has declined England's aid in her negotiations for peace with France," and "Russia has repudiated obligations solemnly agreed to at the end of the Crimean war." Mr. Disraeli gives notice of a question which goes to show that he is convinced that Russia and Prussia have bamboozled Mr. "Bull," and that Count Bismarck has given Mr. Odo Russell a preliminary lesson in the science of diplomacy, the very initial letters of which astonished the British envoy at Versailles. We trust that when the Marquis of Salisbury declared that "all the foreign Powers were contemptuous to England" he did not include the United States, for if he did he is evidently mistaken, as may be seen by the reception which has been accorded to the members of the Joint High Commission in Washington. As to "Prussia declining England's aid in the negotiations for peace with France," it is not at all wonderful, for the simple reason that the Emperor William did not require it. Like the ghost story in Dickens' "Bleak House"—"That's Solomon Daisy's story," said John Willett, "and no one shall tell it by my fireside but Solomon Daisy," the Emperor William can tell the story of peace himself and without English aid. His Majesty is, moreover, a very religious and domestic gentleman—as has been proved by our special cable reports of his affectionate letters to Queen Augusta during the war—and being so he does not wish to renew the rather indelicate scenes of "Mother Harris" or "Mrs. Sairey Gamp" getting astride on a broomstick and soaring in the air across the Channel from the "tight little isle" to the Continent. England, without Napoleon at the Tuileries, has very few friends in Europe.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

At a late meeting of this body a very important measure was adopted—namely, the reduction of the commutation tax upon emigrants from two dollars and a half to one dollar and a half. Any measure which relieves the emigrant from pecuniary oppression is very good. It is an encouragement to emigration, which we want very badly. There are millions upon millions of acres in the Western States waiting the labor which the emigrant ship can supply, and we know that these acres abound in wealth, not alone in agricultural products, but in minerals underlying the crust of the soil. In this direction immigration will find a grand centre from which industry and skill can spread itself with a certainty of remuneration. The Commissioners of Emigration have managed their institution, so far, with a conscientious regard for the comfort of the emigrant.

There is, probably, no public institution in the city, considering the numerous difficulties which constantly beset its management, that has done so well in the fulfilment of its duties as the department of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The reduction of the commutation tax was decided upon, of course, upon due consideration, upon consultation with the shipowners. So much the better for the emigrant, and so much the better for the country, for we need all the labor we can procure. How far this action of the Emigrant Commission was stimulated by the movement now in Congress to place the whole system of emigration under the control of the federal government, we do not know. The German Society, which is represented by its president in the Emigrant Commission, has sent a remonstrance to Congress against the proposed measure of transferring the control of immigration from the several States to the federal government. They urge that their knowledge of the workings of the present system satisfies them that it is carried on greatly for the benefit both of the immigrant and the State.

At all events we have had no fault to find with the operations of the Commissioners of Emigration. They comprise a number of gentlemen who give their services to a work which may be regarded as much a labor of charity as of public official duty. We are glad, then, that they find themselves in a position financially to reduce the commutation tax upon the immigrant to a dollar and a half. If the institution at Ward's Island—the refuge of the homeless, the friendless and the sick—and the Castle Garden establishment can be maintained at this reduced rate, the credit, we suppose, must be due to the economy and good financial ability of the Board of Commissioners.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is among the late arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Senator Conkling is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. K. Tilton, Surgeon of the United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

W. C. Sherwood, of North Carolina, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge George G. Munger, of Rochester, has apartments at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captains Meacock and Connor, of Panama, are quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel J. B. Bowman, of Lexington, Ky., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Sackett, Inspector General of the United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit.

Judge Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y., has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

General W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

John T. Ballard, from Virginia, is stopping at the Irving House.

Mr. G. F. Smythe, a prominent politician of Albany, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

Departure of the Provincial Gardes Mobile.

Thiers Refuses to Accept Favre's and Simon's Resignations.

National Guards to Receive Pay to Save Trouble.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 6, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in Paris, dated at noon to-day. Your correspondent says:—

ABOLISHED.

The office of Prefecture of Police will probably be abolished and the service united under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

FRENCH TROOPS LEAVING PARIS.

The departure of the provincial Gardes Mobile begins to-day. Those within three days' march of their homes are to go on foot, and rations will be given them for their journey. The *Journal des Débats* calculates the expenses of the war to be six milliards.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION.

Jules Favre and Simon have tendered their resignations, but Thiers will not accept them.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Two more regiments have arrived at Paris to reinforce the garrison. General Aurelles d'Paladines has arrived, and will command the National Guard. The payment of thirty sous per day to the National Guard is to be continued to save trouble.

WHY ROCHEFORT AND MALON RESIGNED.

The *Mot d'Ordre* published letters from Rochefort and Malon resigning their seats in the Assembly because M. Thiers has made peace. They say France ought not to be dismembered.

FRANCE.

The Palace of Versailles Preparing for the Assembly.

Address of the Emperor William to His Troops.

Arrangements for the Return of French Prisoners to France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 6, 1871.

I have received the following news and forward it for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

A Paris despatch dated to-day reports that the *Journal Officiel* of that city, acknowledges the fact that several of the battalions of the National Guard of the Seine have retained their guns. It states, however, that this was done only to prevent the Prussians obtaining possession of the weapons, and concludes with the assurance that there will be a speedy termination of the anomalous situation in this regard.

THE ASSEMBLY TO GO TO VERSAILLES.

A report is current in Paris that M. Favre has gone to Versailles, accompanied by an architect, for the purpose of preparing the palace for the reception of the French National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

NO PASSES NEEDED.

Peace being now restored and the Prussians withdrawing, passports to enter and leave Paris are no longer required.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO HIS TROOPS.

At the review of the Prussian guards at Longchamps the Emperor William addressed the troops. He thanked them for the heroism, endurance and devotion they had displayed, and added that they must thank Providence for choosing them as the instruments to bring to pass events of such magnitude and renown.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

A Dresden general says all the French officers and all privates of the Mobile Guard, prisoners in Germany, may return immediately to their homes, if they so desire, at their own cost. Soldiers of the line and Imperial Guard will remain interned until arrangements for their transportation are completed.

The French soldiers interned in Belgium are to be reconducted to the frontier of France on the 9th and 10th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH ON AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

The writer left Troy yesterday, at ten A. M., by the Hudson River Railroad express train for New York. An elderly gentleman in the next seat attracted the attention of those in his immediate vicinity by his genial manner and superior conversational qualities. This gentleman, who strikingly resembled Commodore Vanderbilt, left his seat at Poughkeepsie to partake of lunch, and while standing at the counter was seen by Mr. George Thomson, of Hudson City, to lose his balance, and falling, said "Paralysis.—New York." He was borne into the car and Dr. Joseph Buchser, who was on the train, was summoned to attend him. From papers found on his person it was ascertained that he was N. D. McEwen, 99 Pine street. Mr. R. Waters, conductor of the train, kindly opened the sleeping car, on the rear of the train, and also telegraphed from Fishkill, Cold Spring and Croton to the friends of Mr. McEwen, who arrived at Twenty-ninth street, on the arrival of the train at four o'clock, but too late. He had expired, and R. D. McEwen had passed from earth. He expired as the train crossed Fortieth street.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Foreign Policy of the Government Assailed in the House of Lords—Dread of a Russo-German Alliance—Mr. Disraeli's Notice in the Commons—Army Reorganization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 6, 1871.

The Parliamentary proceedings in both houses are more animated to-day. On the subject of the foreign policy of the government the debates have become exciting, as will be seen by the following despatch which I send to New York by cable:—

In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of Saulsbury attacked the foreign policy of the government, asserting that "foreign Powers were all contemptuous in their manner toward England. Prussia had declined England's aid in negotiating peace with France, and Russia had repudiated obligations solemnly agreed to at the end of the Crimean war." These insults he placed in contrast with the guarantees which England was party to, and therefrom he deduced "the decay of her international influence." He urged the reorganization of the army, to the weakness of which he attributed much of England's loss of prestige.

Earl Granville protested against "the unreasonableness of the assault made upon the government's conduct of foreign affairs." He quoted a distinguished American officer, who had expressed his surprise at the complete state of preparation for war in which he found the British navy.

The discussion ended by the adoption of an order for reprinting the text of the guarantees given by England in Continental matters.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he should at a future day ask the government to inform the House whether or not it was aware of last year's treaty between Russia and Prussia when Mr. Odo Russell was sent to Versailles to consult the German Chancellor.

The bill for army reorganization was taken up, and there was a keen encounter over the clause abolishing the purchase of commissions, the supporters of the system predicting a loss of military character and prestige should it be done away with.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

Premier Gladstone Alarmed at the State of One County—Special Legislation Required.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 6, 1871.

The report of the Parliamentary proceedings which I forward by cable to the HERALD goes to show that the condition of Ireland, as it exists at present, is becoming still more dangerous to the peace of the nation.

During the session of the House of Commons this evening Premier Gladstone communicated to the House information received from Westmeath county, Ireland, confirming previous reports "of the mischievous tendency of affairs there." He said that "special measures of precaution were needed, for the lives of the Queen's Judges of Assize on circuit in that county were threatened," and he urged the members to take speedy action.

Scandal in High Life.

DUBLIN, March 6, 1871.

The grand jury at Enniskillen have found true bills against Mr. Porter, J. P., and five others for assault on Captain Poynter at Belleisle, in the county Fermanagh.

The case will be tried to-morrow.

It is not one of "agrarian" but of domestic outrage—one, in fact, of aristocratic *scan. mag.*

Captain Poynter holds a commission in one of her Majesty's regiments serving in Ireland. Mr. Porter is a Queen's magistrate and a resident gentleman of wealth. Captain Poynter was invited to his house, and received there with great courtesy and hospitality, he being a stranger on duty in the neighborhood. He, it is charged, seduced Mrs. Porter from her marital allegiance, as she confessed to her husband. Mr. Porter, learning the facts, had five stout fellows seize the Captain when he was in sweet converse with Mrs. Porter one day, gag him, take him out on a lake and duck him from a boat, Porter himself horsewhipping him after he was landed.

Some very extraordinary facts will be elicited during the trial.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Marine Disaster—Six Lives Lost—Stage Robbery in Nevada—Return of the Lower California Colonists.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1871.

The schooner Aptos, which was blown out to sea during the late gale, is supposed to have foundered. There were six men on board. The Aptos was a small coasting vessel.

The steamship Sacramento, which sailed yesterday for Panama, carried only twenty-five cabin passengers.

A stage was robbed by highwaymen, near Virginia City, in the State of Nevada, yesterday. The only plunder obtained was $300 in coin, in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, and that was recovered and two of the robbers captured. Two others of the gang escaped, but the officers are in pursuit of them.

The arrivals of disappointed Magdalena Bay colonists continue. They report that no progress whatever has been made towards actual settlement at that place, and that unless provision be made for the immediate departure of the colonists on their arrival from New York they will suffer terribly. The company employ the most desperate means to get one thousand men landed there before May, to enable them to claim damages from Mexico for non-fulfillment of the contract.

James G. Gould, formerly of Boston, a California pioneer, died to-day.

The Chinese indulged in a pitched battle on Jackson street, in the rear of their theatre, this afternoon. Knives and iron bars were freely used. They were finally dispersed by means of a shower of bricks hurled from the neighboring roofs by mutual friends of the contestants. Many were injured, but it is not known whether any were killed. Several were arrested.

Negro Military to Assist in Celebrating St. Patrick's Day—Earthquake at Humboldt Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1871.

Two independent negro companies have volunteered to escort an Irish battalion of the N. G. C., who are to escort the Irish societies on St. Patrick's day, and their offer has been accepted.

The schooner May Queen reports a severe shock of earthquake at Eureka, Humboldt county, on the 2d of March, at one P. M. Many chimneys were blown down and corners destroyed. The inhabitants were greatly frightened, but no lives were lost nor any serious personal injury sustained. The shocks lasted one minute.

The California and Pacific Railroad Company are surveying a branch from Vallejo, through Sonoma county to Healdsburg and Santa Rosa.

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Danielsonville (Conn.) *Herald* says: Immediately 1,241 able bodied men to assist in lashing the Windham county republicans into the support of Starkweather, republican candidate for Congress from the Connecticut Third district. What's the matter with Starkie?

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* publishes its notices of democratic ward meetings under the head of "Amusements," but not a free fight is reported.

It is proposed to dismiss all the clerks, except one of the Mississippi State Senate, and thus save fifty dollars a day to the State. A small potato business.

A bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature to authorize Mobile to issue bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, to be endorsed by the State, to encourage works of internal improvements. The bill is likely to be passed. Good for Mobile.

This is about as good a journalistic joke as we have heard for a long time. A copy of the Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger*, by some mistake, was sent to the Bloomfield (Iowa) *Democrat* with but one side printed. The *Democrat* printed its edition on the other side and sent it back—radical republican on one side and intensely democratic on the other.

The Washington *Sunday Chronicle* suggests that somebody write a book on the late carnival. What next?

WASHINGTON.

The Early Adjournment of Congress Opposed by the President.

Important Measures for Senatorial Consideration.

The President Taking Care of His Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

The President Opposed to the Early Adjournment of Congress—Important Measures for Senatorial Consideration.

The Senators and members took advantage of the recess to-day to call upon the President and the heads of departments. The reception rooms of the Executive Mansion were thronged all day, and a very large number of Congressmen had audience with the President. Among the callers were many new members, who merely wished to pay their respects, and to get the views of the President on adjournment. The President did not hesitate to say that in his opinion Congress should not adjourn immediately, as proposed by the House resolution. He intimated that he would probably send a message to Congress this week calling its attention to the condition of affairs at the South and recommending that such legislation be had as will secure better protection to life and property in that section. It is thought by some that this message will be forthcoming to-morrow. Of course it will have an important effect upon members as regards adjournment. The impression prevailed on Saturday that Grant was in favor of an immediate adjournment, and this no doubt influenced members to vote in favor of the Dawes resolution. Many of the new members now regret their action and assert that if an opportunity offers they will vote to rescind the resolution. This opportunity will probably be presented to-morrow, for it is understood General Butler will make a motion to rescind the resolution of adjournment.

The republican Senatorial caucus has been postponed until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock. The chief question to be considered is the adjournment, and it is probable that the whole time will be taken up in discussing this, and that the rearrangement of the Senate committees will be postponed until a future caucus. The republican Senators are divided on the question of adjourning, and the matter is likely to give rise to an animated debate in caucus. Senator Norton and other prominent friends of the President who, looking at the matter in a purely party light, are convinced that without Congressional action the South will be hopelessly democratic in 1872, and will make a vigorous fight for a session long enough to finish up the investigation of the Ku Klux. Men like Trumbull, who are disposed to be conservative, and who think it best to let the South alone, will favor immediate adjournment. What influence the President will have with the republican Senators remains to be seen. Should Congress decide to adjourn at an early day it is pretty certain that the Senate will be called in extra session for the consideration of executive business within six weeks or two months. Besides the report of the St. Domingo commissioners, the President will be anxious to submit to the Senate, at the earliest time possible, the result of the deliberations of the Joint High Commission. While there may not be any haste about the Alabama claims branch of the Commission's labors, it is regarded as very important that the fishing question should be completely adjusted before the opening of the fishing season in the British North American waters. Otherwise the troubles of the last season will be revived, and may result in endangering the peaceable relations of the two governments. The St. Domingo question is to be met and disposed of, one way or the other, as soon as the report of the Commissioners is received. This is conceded by all, except the bitter opponents of annexation, who have an idea that they can carry their point by procrastination. The Senators, therefore, have nothing to gain by adjourning now, as they are certain to be brought back here again by the President within a very short time.

Providing for Repudiated Senators.

It is understood that the President will soon nominate to the Senate a number of Senators and members whose terms expired on the 4th instant to important offices at home and abroad. There is quite a list of those gentlemen, nearly all of whom expect the President to provide for them. Most of them are anxious to go abroad, and, as a consequence, several recalls of persons now deeming themselves secure are expected.

Not Relieved of Their Disabilities.

Among the bills which failed to pass the House during the late session was one from the Senate relieving between 5,000 and 6,000 Southern citizens, mentioned by name, from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the following subscriptions to the national loan:—Henry Clews & Co., $1,000,000; First National Bank of New York, $1,000,000; Second National Bank, New Haven, $600,000; Jay Cooke & Co., $100,000, in coin; Martin, Baldwin & Co., $100,000, in coin; Sludenning, Davis & Amory, $250,000; Mutual Currency Bank, New York, $250,000; Muncie National Bank, Indiana, $170,000; Jefferson County National Bank, Watertown, N. Y., $55,000; First National Bank, New Haven, $293,000; National Bank of North America, Boston, $272,600; W. E. Barker, New York, $60,000; Senator John Sherman, $1,000. The last named has subscribed to the first bond and No. 1 will be issued to him. The total amount thus far known to the Secretary of the Treasury as subscribed is $4,151,500. No information has been received yet of the amounts subscribed at the various agencies throughout the country.

Senator Chandler's Reception—Distinguished Persons Present.

Senator Chandler gave a grand reception this evening at his residence. There were present President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, all the members of the Joint High Commission, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, all the members of the Cabinet, Baron Gerolt, M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, various Senators and Representatives, Horace Greeley, General Butler, General Pleasonton, Generals Porter and Babcock and others. The best possible feeling prevailed and public questions were incidentally discussed by various groups. A more agreeable company never assembled. The distinguished Englishmen and their accompanying countrymen were noticed for their easy and friendly intercourse with our countrymen on this occasion. The hospitality of the host was liberally dispensed, the tables being supplied with the choicest supplies of the caterer, adorned with a plentiful supply of magnificent flowers.

The Lincoln Monument Association to-day re-elected all its officers. On motion of General Spinner, a resolution was adopted authorizing the president and vice president to employ additional artists, if necessary, to aid in the work. The agencies will also be reorganized.

British Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized the following named persons as consular officers of her Britannic Majesty, viz.—Edward Mortimer Archibald, Consul General for the States of New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to reside at New York; William Lane Booker, Consul for California and Oregon and for Washington Territory, to reside at San Francisco; Charles Alan Henderson, Consul for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, to reside at Boston; Charles Edward Keith Kortright, Consul for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia; Henry John Murray, Consul for Maine, to reside at Portland; Denis Donohue, Consul for the city and district of New Orleans, and for Arkansas and Mississippi, to reside at New Orleans; Harry Thomas Allred Saunders, Consul for Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, to reside at Baltimore.

Trial of Congressman Bowen for Bigamy.

The first case taken up by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to-day was that of Hon. G. C. Bowen, charged with bigamy, in having a wife, Mrs. Frances Bowen, living, in Augusta, Geo., when he married Mrs. King last August. Six witnesses were examined.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Presentation of Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir John A. Macdonald—Meeting of the High Commission—Dinner Given by the Earl de Grey.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir John A. Macdonald were presented to the President this morning, in the Blue Parlor, by Secretary Fish. They were also accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton. Afterwards the Joint High Commission met at the State Department and remained in session two hours, when they adjourned till to-morrow.

This afternoon Earl De Gray gave a dinner at the residence of the British Commissioners, at which were present Professor Bernard, Lord Tenterden, Mr. Cremer, Viscount Goodrich, Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Senators Anthony, Sherman, Morton, Stockton and Schurz; General Pleasonton and Cyrus W. Field.

THE COAL CONSPIRACY.

The Dead-Lock to be Broken—Indignation Against the Corporations—Sad State of Things—Miners' Wages.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 6, 1871.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the dead-lock in the coal trade will be broken this week, so far as the Wyoming region is concerned. A proposition will be made to the men of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to-day or to-morrow which will prove satisfactory to all concerned, and coal will begin to move to the seaboard by Wednesday or Thursday at farthest. Mr. Charles Parrish, the largest and most influential coal operator in this valley, has always been known as a philanthropic and public spirited gentleman, and it will be through him that the stagnation in business will be removed. His men are all ready to go to work, and will enter the mines at a moment's notice. He has a contract with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad which obliges that corporation to transport his coal to market at a fixed rate, and he is, therefore, independent of the action of the other railroad companies if he chooses to assert his rights, and all the signs indicate that he intends to do so forthwith. It is not known definitely what the terms will be upon which the men will go to work, nor is it important that they should be so long as a certain result is attainable. The matter is talked of in private circles, and Mr. Parrish is heartily sustained in the determination which he has made to break loose from the great conspiracy which has been entered into to oppress the people of the cities by extortionately increasing the price of coal. The other operators will be forced to follow Mr. Parrish's lead.

INDIGNATION AGAINST THE CORPORATIONS.

Now that the matter is better understood by the people of the coal regions, there is a general feeling of disgust and indignation against the gigantic monopolies, which have combined to produce a dead-lock in the coal production of this section. The manner in which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad corporation proposes to meet the issue is universally condemned, since the spirit displayed effectually closes the door to conciliation and compromise. The course of the HERALD in denouncing the real conspirators is very much admired, and all but those directly interested in crushing down the laborers applaud it to the echo. The conspirators are very much exercised over the exposures made, and feel very much inclined to shut themselves up from the public by keeping back all information in regard to their prospective doings. They are in terror of public opinion, and also fear the action of the Legislature, which will soon be brought to bear against them. Talking with our State Senator last evening, he informed me that it is the determination of the Senate to probe the coal troubles to the core and recommend such legislation as will effectually curb the graspings of the carrying companies. It is intimated that the companies have already violated their charters and laid themselves liable to serious consequences. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has gone to work with energy, and has already issued subpoenas for quite a number of the prominent railroad officials. The end is not yet; the race is not always to the strong and the monopolies may shake at the indignation which they have aroused.

MINERS' WAGES.

At the meeting at Mahanoy it was given out that the wages of miners only averaged about sixteen dollars a week. It should be understood that that is the price of day work, very little of which is done by a regular miner. Nearly all the coal is cut by contract, and nets the miner about as follows, as I gather from official documents:—At Ebervsie, lower part of this county, the miners worked 260 days in 1870, and averaged $1,198 70 in that time—about $4 60 a day—and so with the rest of the collieries in the Lehigh region. The real average of miners' wagers is about five dollars a day throughout the sections where the men work on a five dollar basis. This matter is not of much consequence, I suppose, but as an attempt has been made to interest the great public upon the questions of miners' remunerations it is well enough to give facts as well as statements.

TROUBLE.

I am sorry to say that a spirit of lawlessness is being developed under the extraordinary exigencies of the times. There is much suffering among the miners—one family that I know of has had nothing to eat but potatoes and water for week's past—and the men are getting ripe for almost any act of violence against those whom they regard as oppressors of the poor. As yet few instances of overt acts have transpired in this county, but a bad element is afloat, and there is no telling what may occur at any moment. At Plymouth last week the men engaged in sinking a new shaft for the Dobson works were assaulted and driven away, and at night the contractor was shot at while in bed. These indications show how unstable the public peace is in this quarter just now. It only requires a spark to set the whole mining population in a blaze of excitement.

Rates of Freights Again Raised by the Reading Railroad Company—Collieries Again Compelled to Suspend.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 6, 1871.

The additional two dollars for tolls imposed by the Reading Railroad Company prevents any more shipments of coal for the present, in consequence of which some few collieries that had resumed work, yielding to the demands of the miners, have been compelled to suspend.

THE MOUNT CARMEL MURDER.

Excitement Over the Murdered Miner at Mount Carmel—Miners Quiet and Orderly.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 6, 1871.

Additional particulars received from Mount Carmel, the scene of the late murder, represent the people much excited over the murder. Hoffman was in bed, and hearing a noise outside proceeded to the window, when a volley of balls was shot at him. No arrests have yet been made. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that Hoffman came to his death by firearms in the hands of persons unknown.

The miners are very quiet and orderly in this vicinity, and no reports of violence have been received.

CRIME IN ILLINOIS.

A Family Tragedy—Children Poisoned by Their Parents—Suicide of the Murderers.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1871.

Last night a family named Walker, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Walker and two children, living in McHenry county, a short distance north of Elgin, Ill., were found dead in their house. A letter found explained that father and mother had given laudanum to their children and taken it themselves, and were happy in believing that they would go with their children to a better world. They were earnest spiritualists.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 6—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. American securities easier. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 93¼; ten forties, 90¾. Stocks quiet and easy—Erie Railway shares, 19; Illinois Central, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 6—4 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull with a downward tendency. Middling uplands barely 7¼d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton on ship named at sea from Mobile and also on ship at Mobile not sailed, at 7 1-16d. for middling.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay for three weeks to March 4 have been 24,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 6—4.30 P. M.—The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 6—4.30 P. M.—Pork, 60s. 6d. per bbl. for extra prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 6—4.30 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. a 28s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 6—4.30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £38 5s. per ton; clover seed, 37s. a 42s. per cwt. for American red; Calcutta linseed, 56s. a 58s.

Wendell Phillips will lecture to-night at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on the "Questions of the Day." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French.

REPUBLICANS ON THE RAMPAGE AGAIN.

Extraordinary Scene at a Meeting of a Sub-Committee of the Union Republican Association.

John V. Gridley and Ex-Judge White on Their Muscle—Ben Manierre Takes Some Club Exercise—The Machinists Explain How the Oil Was Used—The Curtain to Rise Again.

The sub-committee of the Union Republican General Committee appointed to investigate the charge of irregularities preferred by the State Central Committee against the district associations of this city and county met last evening at the headquarters, Twenty-second street and Broadway. The sub-committee consists of General Cochrane, chairman; General Foster, General Aspinwall, John V. Gridley and ex-Alderman Dayton, all of whom were present.

The investigation was conducted by preferring stated questions to the president or representative of each organization concerning the enrolment of members, the numbers enrolled and the present condition of the association relative to purity of republican sentiment.

The first three districts had already been examined, and the sub-committee last evening undertook to continue their labors so as to dispose of all up to the Thirteenth district, inclusive. Very little of interest transpired during the early part of the committee's work, and it seemed as if the dull monotony of the session were to be unenlivened by any of

THOSE PECULIAR EBULLITIONS

which for so long a time have been the marked features of all the republican committees in this city. The large number of republicans present—on account of monotony—were driven to make mirth out of the sometimes ferocious and

GROWLINGLY WICKED INTERROGATIONS

of that terror to all republican political evil-doers, ex-Alderman Dayton. But there was before the session closed a characteristic occurrence in the committee room, which would have done honor even to the General Committee in the palmiest days of Charley Spencer's leadership.

The Eleventh district was called in order, and Mr. John V. Gridley descended from the rostrum to report, Marshall O. Roberts, the president of the organization, being absent.

Mr. GRIDLEY had made his report, and just declared emphatically that on the roll of membership he had presented there was

NOT A TAMMANY NAME,

when Judge WHITE, who had been a quiet spectator during the evening, walked over toward the platform, and, addressing the chairman, began a terrible onslaught on the Eleventh District Association.

Mr. GRIDLEY expressed mingled surprise and indignation at this, but was obliged to hear the ex-Judge out to the end of his tether.

Judge WHITE stated that he knew, beyond all doubt, there were about forty

DEMOCRATIC NAMES ON THE ROLL,

many of whom voted at the republican primaries, and on election day went boldly and defiantly for Tammany. He had seen democrats in that hall occupying seats as if they were republicans. The Sixteenth District Association

EXISTED BUT IN NAME,

and was run but by a few individuals. He himself could not find out where was the headquarters of the organization. He knew that they had neither headquarters nor a fixed place to hold the regular monthly meetings. One time it would be here; another time there; often there was no meeting at all. There had not been for ten years, to his knowledge, a regular ticket made out by the association. The most done was that he, with a few others, used to meet in a friendly sort of way and make out a list of names the evening before the holding of the primary. The association was actually in the position of being without a president, or rather

PUTTING UP A FIGUREHEAD

who really repudiated them. He held in his possession a letter from Marshall Roberts in which he repudiated the Sixteenth Republican District Association, and denied that he was president of that organization. It was no wonder, then, that they were beaten when they ran John V. Gridley at the last election. And the strange part of all this was that he himself, as well as about forty others, had recently received a notification from the association to appear before them and show cause why he should not be expelled.

Here Mr. White was drawing to a close, and Mr. Gridley requested a chance to reply; but before he was permitted the sub-committee put several questions to the accuser.

Mr. GRIDLEY then denied every assertion made by ex-Judge White. It was not true that there had been no meetings held. The regular monthly meetings had been held for the last year in this very hall, and Judge White knew it. It was not true that Marshall Roberts was the figurehead of the association, and no later than three weeks since Mr. Roberts, in conversation with him, acknowledged himself to be the president of the association. There was only one night—the monthly meeting for August—when no hall could be got, and then, by a piece of sharp practice, Judge White, knowing well that the hall had been engaged, asked the General Committee for the use of it.

Judge WHITE—The whole thing is a perfect farce.

Mr. GRIDLEY—Now for the democratic names. Does Judge White know one Hugh Reilly?

Judge WHITE—I once heard—that is, I think I knew a man of that name.

Mr. GRIDLEY—Did you know a democrat named Hugh Reilly, whom you got into the Custom House?

This question being put in a fierce manner, and as it was met by loud applause, and especially as Mr. Gridley and Mr. White were standing only a few feet from each other in front of the platform, the Chairman's hammer began beating a tattoo on the desk and

SILENCE WAS PROCLAIMED.

Then General COCHRANE administered some official advice in his own eloquent manner, and

Mr. GRIDLEY again asked wouldn't he get a chance to rebut the foul insinuations made against him?

The contagion of the mass at this point came near getting the better of the four other members of the sub-committee, General Foster insisting on a point of his own, which was this, that Benjamin Manierre, who was now on his legs in a most excited state, should not get a chance to give an opinion.

The CHAIRMAN and his three colleagues were now all talking together; Messrs. Gridley and White were standing at arms' length from each other and

LOOKING MOST FEROCIOUSLY

whenever their eyes met. Mr. Manierre was on his feet informing the committee that he was most firmly resolved to say what he had to say, and everybody else was in the highest state of excitement.

The CHAIRMAN solemnly informed Judge White that he would see that courtesy should be extended to him.

Mr. GRIDLEY again wanted that chance to defend himself.

Judge WHITE insisted that what he was doing was all the result of a sense of duty.

Mr. MANIERRE now, seizing upon a lull, informed the committee that he had something to say. It was this, that ex-Judge White

HAD LIED MOST INTENTLY

when he said that no meetings of the Eleventh District Association had been held during last year. He (Mr. Manierre) had met Judge White in that very hall in which they were now assembled month after month at the meetings of the organization, and Judge White knew that well.

Mr. MANIERRE here returned to his seat, as did Judge White, and as they occupied seats near each other they had, after sitting down, a little verbal tilt between themselves on the sly.

After several moments had elapsed, in order to give the assemblage

TIME TO RECOVER itself,

the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts were called and the session closed.

The HERALD reporter then proceeded to look out for an intelligent republican who would let him into

THE SECRET OF THE ROW,

and having found out a cool gentleman the following conversation occurred:—

"What was the cause of this most extraordinary muss?"

"All that's in it is that White is a sorehead."

"A sorehead, eh? Explain."

"All this trouble began when the three different republican organizations of this city were fused into one; that is, when the Twenty-eighth street and the Twenty-third street organizations joined the Twenty-third street wing. Murphy has found he could not manipulate the Twenty-third street organization, and there was

ANOTHER BURST UP.

At the time of the fusion four inspectors were appointed, two from the Twenty-third street hall and one from each of the other two branches, to revise the rolls of the different district associations. Everything was made satisfactory then, but now that the split has again occurred the

STAKERS ARE "GOING BACK"

on the work done by these inspectors, and there is a mess about the rolls."

"But what has Judge White to do with all this?"

"He is one of the malcontents. He belonged to our organization, but he has joined with

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

which is in sympathy with the malcontents, and at the last election the State Central Committee did not give our organization in the Sixteenth District Association a single cent. They gave it elsewhere, they did."

"Is that why he has been called before the organization to show cause why he should not be expelled?"

"Partly. But another reason is this—that he went in strong for

THE ELECTION OF LARRY O'BRIEN.

White put up Cross as a candidate for O'Brien's election, and, as the story goes, Larry bought Cross off for $8,000 and won the niche."

"That's good. Thank you."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Slim Attendance in the Lower House—Mr. Hardenburgh's Bill in the Senate to Change the Time for Holding the State Elections.

ALBANY, March 6, 1871.

The two Houses of the Legislature reassembled this evening, but no business of any importance was done, owing to the remarkable scarcity of members. When the hour for opening the bill had arrived the Senators were on hand in sufficient numbers to do most anything they liked in a legal way, but there was such an array of empty benches in the lower House all the evening that at no one time could a number sufficient to pass a bill be scared up, do what Arm strong could. Many of the country members, who are usually very prompt, had not arrived, and the majority of the New Yorkers made a bee-line for the theatres as soon as they had gulped down their supper.

GENERAL ORDERS

were therefore the only resort of the members who were on hand, and the way the sitting dragged was tedious enough to satisfy even the three old Shakers who sat in the galleries, evidently very much edified with the manner in which the public business was attended to by the representatives of the people present.

In the Senate, however, notwithstanding the many drawbacks he had to contend against, Senator Hardenburgh managed to create a sensation. He tried it on at first by a dig at the canal question, but as he talks "canal" at all times and places nobody paid any attention to him. He succeeded much better in his second attempt by presenting a bill which

CHANGES THE TIME OF STATE ELECTIONS

from November to the second Tuesday in October. The bill is intended to euchre the general government in its endeavors to "supervise" the November elections, and will undoubtedly become a law, for it places the question of federal "supervision" entirely out of the way of the general government.

Mr. Tweed, who, as everybody knows, never cares a straw about what the general government does to interfere in the New York elections, being satisfied that the people of the Empire State are quite able to take care of themselves under any circumstances, will, I understand, give his weighty support to the measure because of its real merits.

THE WISDOM OF THE BILL

will be seen at a glance; for if the general government should so far forget itself as to interfere with a purely State election in October as well as in an election for United States officers in November the real design of the Supervision and Enforcement law, in the opinion of the democratic powers that be, would be unmasked at once. The republicans here have been taken quite by surprise by the bill, and show their good sense by not making a hullabaloo about it. They might put their foot in it if they did.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Ways and Means Committee will hold a meeting in the Assembly chamber next Wednesday at three P. M. to give a hearing on the proposition to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. As this will probably be the only meeting on the subject those interested are requested to be present.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 6, 1871.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Changing the time for holding the State elections to the first Tuesday of October of each year.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Determining a settlement of the claims of the State against the county of Westchester for arrears of State taxes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—

Amending the act to correct abuses in relaying pavements by property owners in New York.

Allowing the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to hold the General Terms in the several judicial departments to fix the times and places of holding the same.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 6, 1871.

The House met at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Compelling saving banks to pay interest on all deposits for all the time they are in the bank.

By Mr. FIELDS—Defining the duties and liabilities of sheriffs in cases of prisoners being taken out of their custody by habeas corpus. On motion, it was referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. POUND—Extending the operation of the law allowing towns to aid railroads.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Regulating and perfecting the planting of oysters in Jamaica.

By Mr. HUESTED—To improve Railroad avenue in Mount Pleasant.

By Mr. BARTLETT—To repeal the act to lay out Central avenue, near Woodlawn, Westchester county.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. SELKREG—A concurrent resolution that a copy of Warren's Law Studies be furnished to each school district. Laid over under the rule.

By Mr. NELSON—Concurrent resolutions requesting our representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure a taxation of all government bonds and opposing land grants similar to those offered in the Senate by Mr. Lord. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations on motion of Mr. Huested.

Mr. WEED called up the resolution calling on the Canal Board for information as to what effect on navigation and revenues on the canals of the State the erection of a bridge over Lake Champlain at Crown Point would have, and it was made the special order for to-morrow at twelve M.

The Senate resolution giving twenty additional days to the Joint Railroad Committee for investigation of the New Hamburg disaster was taken up. On motion of Mr. JAGOW ten days was substituted for twenty, and the resolution adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bill was disposed of as noted:—

To prevent the spread of smallpox by requiring pupils of public schools to be vaccinated. Recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Adjourned.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 7.

1862—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commenced.

1799—Jaffa, Syria, stormed by the French.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

COLEMAN.—On Monday, March 6, GEORGE COLEMAN, aged 68 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Middletown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LESLIE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 6, JAMES Y., second son of Thomas and Harriet Leslie, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Episcopal church, State street, near Bond, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

PALMER.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday morning, March 5, Rev. GEORGE V. PALMER, late rector of St. Peters church, Sharopee, Minn.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ church, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Fifth Page.]

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—
The celebrated Russian Vapor Baths,
23 and 25 East Fourth street (one block east of Broadway), are open daily, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Ladies' hours (daily), 10 to

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, March 6—5 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and higher, with an active demand for export. The cotton market was heavy and quiet. Sales of low middling were made at 13½c., but the market at the close was a fraction better.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

The books of subscription to the new national loan which were received last week by the several designated agents in this city were opened this morning, but up to the close of business this evening had been inscribed with only one single entry in addition to the names mentioned last week in our Washington despatches. This indifference on the part of the public occasioned the utmost surprise, for after what had been been said about the probable popularity of the new bonds the expectation was general among the various agents that a long file of applicants would be to and standing in front of each of their offices. But such anticipations were not realized to-day. Of course the storm had something to do with keeping people at home, but the feeling of disappointment could not be disguised. The solitary exception referred to was that of Messrs. Glendinning, Davis & Amory, who placed their name on their own books for $250,000 of the five per cents. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch received an application for a $1,000 five per cent bond, but declined the trouble of so small a subscription. Our Washington despatches report that one resident of this city—a Mr. W. E. Barker—has subscribed for $60,000. The subscriptions announced at the Treasury Department up to last night were $4,151,500. Rumors were current on the street that the Rothschilds had subscribed for $500,000,000, but the foreign bankers reported they had no such advices by the cable.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG—CURRENCY SIXES ADVANCED.

The feature of the day's business in government bonds was a sudden rise of fully one per cent in the currency sixes, which advanced to 114¾. These issues are limited to $64,618,000, and constitute the subsidy granted to the several Pacific railway companies, for which the latter gave the government in exchange a second mortgage upon their roads and franchises. They are thirty-year bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in currency, and have an average of about twenty-three years to run before the government may redeem them. The long period intervening to their redemption has made them quite popular as an investment, particularly since the value of the currency interest has steadily appreciated with the decline in gold. But their sharp rise to-day is not unattended with an uncharitable surmise that the friends of Mr. Boutwell have given them a special impetus at this time, in order that the plan of refunding the debt may be assisted by a comparison of their price with that of the new bonds. Deducting the accrued interest on the currency sixes, which is about one per cent, they are now selling at 113¾ with gold at 111—a discrepancy which argues considerably in favor of the new loan. The innendo of special manipulation in this result goes on to say that the friends of Mr. Boutwell first employed their efforts on the ten-forties, but finding the mass of the latter too unwieldy to be controlled by them they turned to the "long" sixes of 1881, which they advanced to 115. Suggestions of defeat in the latter enterprise again caused them to seek a new plan of operation, and they have finally taken up the currency sixes, which, being limited in amount and scarce in the market, can be more easily used to serve the purpose of providing a criterion by which to convince the public of the desirability of the new bonds. We give these theories for what they are worth. We are sorry that even the slightest suspicion has been excited with reference to the action of the Treasury Department, but we only record facts which are well known in Wall street, and which are given as the explanation of the several successive and abnormal fluctuations in the ten-forties, "long" sixes and currency bonds during the past ten days. It may be that these spasmodic rises in the several issues just enumerated were the result of the transfer from one to another of them of hesitating and undecided capital which, not knowing the effect of the cancellation of the five-twenties, flitted about for a new resting place. The five twenties during most of the day were only barely steady, but the whole market became strong towards the close, when the following street quotations prevailed:—United States currency sixes, 114¼ a 114¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 116¼ a 116¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¼ a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 109⅞; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109⅞.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

The money market was rather more active, and borrowers on stock collaterals paid five per cent in a greater number of instances than usual of late, but the transactions were about evenly divided at 4 a 5 per cent. On governments the rate was almost uniformly four per cent. Rates for commercial paper were unaltered.

Foreign exchange was firmer on the basis of 109½ for prime sixty days sterling, and 110½ a 110⅞ for sight bills.

STOCKS ACTIVE, STRONG AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was again active, particularly toward the close of the day, when the "bulls" went in quite confidently on the hypothesis that the unsatisfactory response to the offering of the new loan would only stimulate the Treasury Department to further efforts in behalf of easy money and a generally buoyant financial status of the country. The fluctuations were wide and frequent between the "bear" and "bull" element. In fact, the "bears" were greatly encouraged by the diversion they created last Saturday, and followed up the attack to-day with desperate vigor. The market now has the basis of a fresh and quite extended "short" interest, the result of the efforts at its cultivation by the "bull" cliques. The latter showed their power by running prices this afternoon to the highest attained the present season, as will be seen by an inspection of the extreme fluctuations given in the table below. Western Union Telegraph sold at 54¾. Pittsburg at 112¾. Lake Shore at 99¾. Ohio and Mississippi at 44¾ and Pacific Mail at 46¾. After the closing of the Long Room the "bears" rallied upon the sidewalk and gave the market a closing wrestle, which unsettled Rock Island in particular and occasioned a general reaction from the highest points of the day:—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97¾	97¼
New York Central scrip	98¾	98¼
Erie	22¾	22¼
Reading	102¾	100¾
Lake Shore	99¾	99¼
Wabash	55¾	54¾
Pittsburg	112¾	110¾
Northwestern	81¾	80¾
Northwestern preferred	87¾	86
Rock Island	113	111¾
St. Paul	55¾	54¾
St. Paul preferred	78¾	77¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	43¾
Columbus, Chicago and Ind. Cen.	22¾	21¾
Union Pacific	31¾	29¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38	35
Western Union Telegraph	54¾	53¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¼

GOLD DULL—110¾ A 111.

The gold market was stagnant. Even the cable announcement of a decline of about ½ per cent in American securities at London failed to excite any animation and was almost wholly disregarded. Likewise the firmer tone of the foreign exchange failed to stimulate buying. The loan market reveals the fact that a large short interest has been slowly forming in anticipation of a decline to follow the carrying out of the Treasury programme of sales of gold. The amount to be offered this week is $2,000,000 on Thursday following the purchase on Wednesday of $2,000,000 of five-twenties. The gold dial only changed twice during the day, viz., at 1:01 o'clock, when a sale was made at 110¾, and again at 1:14 o'clock, when gold returned to 111, the price at which it had opened. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

1 P. M.	111	4 P. M.	111
1:01 P. M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	111 a 111¼
1:14 P. M.	111		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from four per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$22,918,000
Gold balances	1,3[illegible],417
Currency balances	1,613,188

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during last week were as follows:—

Feb. 27—Steamer City of Merida, Vera Cruz—Silver	$2,260,263
Gold	8,723
Feb. 27—Steamer City of Baltimore, Halifax—Gold	8,800
March 1—Steamer Rising Star—Aspinwall—Silver	6,670
Gold	350
Gold dust	6,240
March 2—Steamer Tybee, St. Domingo—Silver	43
Gold	125
March 2—Steamer Columbia, Havana—Gold	1,000
March 2—Brig A. B. Patterson, Laguayra—Silver	150
March 4—Schooner Anthea Godfrey, Tampico—Silver	4,427
Total for the week	$2,287,781
Previously reported	419,734
Total since January 1, 1871	$2,707,515
Same time 1870	3,054,381
Same time 1869	2,097,452
Same time 1868	599,820
Same time 1867	292,459

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern list while in the main steady was stronger and more active for the South Carolinas and lower for the Tennessees. The North Carolinas were firm for the new bonds and weak for the old issues. The final street prices were as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¼; do., new, 64 a 64¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 65½ a 66; do., new, 63 a 65; do., regular stock, old, 52¼ a 52¾; Georgia sixes, 82½ a 83; do. sevens, 90½ a 91; do. do., old, 91 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47½ a 48½; do. funding, 1860, 39 a 41; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 27 a 28; do. special tax, 21 a 21½; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 91¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 71; do., new, 62½ a 64; do. levee sixes, 73 a 76; do. do., eights, 85 a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 71 a 74; do. railroad eights, 79 a 81; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 100 a 100½; do. railroad eights, 92 a 93; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 80; do. new, January and July, 60½ a 61; do. do., August and October, 62 a 62½; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 59; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 68 a 65; do. interest eights, 75 a 77; do. second mortgage eights, 54 a 55; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 80; do. do. second mortgage eights, 70 a 72; New Orleans and Jackson Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. do. second mortgage, 75 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 87 a 90; do. do. second mortgage, 77 a 79; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 60 a 64; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 74; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 52 a 55; Memphis city sixes, 52 a 55; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 84; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issue railroads, sixes, 79 a 79; do., new sevens, 70 a 72.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the month of February were $126,224, an increase of $27,943 over last year.

The approximate earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company for the third week in February were, in—

1871	$81,977
1870	61,956
Increase	$20,021

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, March 6—10:15 A. M.

$25000 US 6's, '81, c	116	200 shs Quick pref	13¼
20000 do	116¼	200 Brunswick C Land	8
1000 US 5-20, r, '62	112¾	100 do	8¾
500 US 5-20, c, '62	112¾	500 Pac M SS Co	46
60000 US 5-20, c, '67	111¾	200 do	46¼
155000 do	111¾	2000 do Bet call	46¾
20000 US 5-20, c, '68	111¾	200 do	47
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109¾	200 do	46¼
30000 US 6's, currency	114¼	200 do	46
60000 do	114¼	200 do	45¾
20000 do	114¾	200 do	45¾
60000 do	114¾	200 Adams Ex	70¾
25000 do	114¾	200 do	70¾
10000 do	114¾	28 Wells-Fargo Ex	42¾
10000 do c 114¾	100 do	42¾
2000 Tenn 6's, old	64¼	100 U States Express	51
1000 do	64¼	200 do c	51¼
6000 Tenn 6's, new	64¾	60 Am Mer U Ex	47¾
1000 Va 6's, new	64¾	85 do	47¾
2000 Va 6's, old	66¾	21 Am Ex scrip	7
5000 Geo 7's, gold bds	94	200 N Y C & H R RR	97¾
5000 N Car 6's, old	49	500 do s3	97¾
2000 do	48¾	800 do b50	97¾
11000 SC6's, m Jan&July	69	200 Erie RR	22¾
7000 do	69¾	44 Erie RR pref b c	46
6000 do Apl & Oct	62	1000 Reading RR	101
10000 Missouri 6's	91¾	2500 do b c	101
8000 do	91¾	400 do	101¾
5000 do	91¾	200 Harlem RR	129¾
8000 do	91¾	200 do	129
4000 N Y 7's, bl, reg	100¾	600 L S & M S RR	95¾
3000 Buff, N Y&Erie 1st	89	200 do b c	98¾
5000 Mich So 2 bds	109¾	200 do s30	98¾
10000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¾	100 Mich Central RR	118
5000 U Pac RR 1st m	89¾	50 Panama RR b c	75
2000 do	89¾	700 Un Pac RR	31¾
1400 do	89	100 do	31
22000 U Pac 7's, land g b	75	1500 Clev & Pitts RR	109¾
10000 do	75¼	200 do	109¾
1000 Un Pac 10's, inc	70	200 do	109¾
1000 Chi & NW con	88¾	1200 Chic & N W RR	80¾
10000 do	88¾	800 do	81
2000 C & NW 1st m	89¾	500 do	80¾
7000 Tol & W 8's, con	103¾	100 do	80¾
5000 T & W 1st, Ind D	80¾	200 O & N W pfd	86¾
2000 Tol & W 1st m c	91¾	235 C, C, Cin & I RR	54
10000 Tol&W con cv bds	53	100 do b c	54¾
6000 N J Cen, n b	100¾	100 N J Central RR	109¾
10000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	87	100 Chic & R I RR	112¾
2000 Gt West 2d m	83¾	200 do	112¾
5000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	81	550 Mil & St P pfd	77¾
1000 Ohio & Miss 1st	80	8 do	77¾
1000 Mich So 2d m	97¾	400 Tol, Wab & W	35¾
2000 St L & I M 1st m	87¾	50 do	35¾
5000 Col C & I C, 1st m	85	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	56
6000 do	84¾	235 Del, L & W RR	105½
500 Lake Shore 6 bds	94¾	200 do b c	105¾
1000 do	95	100 do	105¾
2000 Long Dock bds	86	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	1¾
10000 Am D & Im C 7's	95	200 Alt & Ter H RR	10¾
5 shs Fourth Nat Bk	102	300 Chic & Alton RR	114
36 Park Bank	157	6 do	113¾
70 Del & Hudson C Co	115	500 Ohio & Miss RR	44¾
100 Maryland C Co	31	200 do	44¾
250 Cen C of Md	29	100 do b3	44¾
200 do b30	29	1600 do b c	44¾
200 do b c	29¼	300 do	46
30 do	28¾	600 do	45¾
100 W Un Tel	55¾	100 Ohio & Miss pf	76¾
300 do	55¾	100 Morris & Es RR	89¾
700 do s5	55¾	100 do	89¾
20 do	55¾	500 H & St Jo RR	39
1600 do b call	55¾	100 do	39¾
100 do	55¾	50 do	39¾
800 do	55¾	200 H & St Jo RR pref	104
150 Quicksilver Min Co	13¾	500 Col, C & I C RR	23¾
400 do	13¾	50 do	22

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$16000 US 6's, '81, c	116¼	$4500 US 5-20, c, '67 c	111¾
25000 US 5-20, r, '62	112¾	20000 do	111¾
7000 U S 5-20, c, '62	112¾	1000 US 5-20, c, '68 c	111¾
500 do small	112¾	5500 US 5's, 10-40, c	109¾
20000 U S 5-20, c, '64	112¾	1500 do small	109¾
12500 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	10000 do	109¾
5500 US 5-20, c, '65, n c	111	3000 U S 6's, cur b3	114¾
5000 US 5-20, r, '67	111	20000 do	114¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, old	64	100 shs N Y C & H RR	97¾
10000 do	64¾	100 do b c	97¾
10000 Tenn 6's, new	64¾	10000 N Y C & H RR cf	97¾
10000 Va 6's, new	64¼	10000 do s60	97¾
5000 N C 6's, spl tax	21¼	10000 do	97¾
2000 SC 6's, J and J	60¾	200 Erie pref	46
9000 do Ap & Oct	62	100 Reading RR	100¾
10000 Missouri 6's	91¾	100 L S & M S RR	95¾
4000 Pac RR 1st m	85	100 do s5	95¾
1000 Great W 1st m	87¾	100 do b c	95¾
10000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¾	100 do	95¾
10000 Hann&St Jo, c b	102¾	50 Mich Cen RR	118¾
5000 Chic, Bur & Q 8's	105¾	200 Union Pac RR	32¾
1000 North Ex 2d m	95	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	109¾
5000 Han & Naples 1st	52¾	100 do	110
5000 Great West 2d m	84	200 do	110¾
4000 Col, C & I C 1st	56¾	200 do	110¾
500 Pac M SS Co	47¾	200 do	111
100 do	47¾	200 Chi & N W RR	80¾
100 do b c	45	200 do b c	80¾
200 do	46¾	200 Chic & N W pref	86¾
500 do	46	300 do b c cash	86¾
100 West Un Tel	55¾	100 C, C, C & I RR	54¾
100 do b c	55¾	500 Clev & Pitts RR	110¾
200 do b30	55¾	100 Mil & St Paul RR	78
1000 do	55¾	200 do b c	78
1000 do	55¾	217 Mil & St Paul pf	77¾
1500 do	55¾	100 do s3	77¾
1000 do	55	100 Tol, W & W RR	35¾
200 do	54¾	200 do	35¾
100 do	54¾	50 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gtd	86
300 do	54¾	100 Rock Island & Pac	112
100 do	54¾	100 Al & Ter H RR	10¾
100 Canton Co	76	100 Ohio & Miss RR	44¾
100 Quick M Co	13¾	200 do	44¾
100 Hardgrove Co	10¾	100 H & St Jo RR	38
42 U S Express b c	50¾	200 C, C & I C RR	24¾
100 Adams Ex Co	70¾		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Quarter to Six o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	54¾ a 55¾	Northwestern pf	87¾ a 88
Quicksilver	13¾ a 14	Rock Island	111¾ a 112
Boston Wat Pr	21 a 22	St Paul	55¾ a 56¾
Pacific Mail	46¾ a 46¾	St Paul pf	77¾ a 78
N Y Cen scrip	97¾ a 98¾	Wabash	35¾ a 35¾
N Y Cen c stock	97¾ a 98	Ohio & Miss	43¾ a 43¾
Erie	22¾ a 22¾	Bost, H & Erie	1¾ a 1¾
Reading	100¾ a 101	Union Pacific	30 a 30¾
Lake Shore	98¾ a 99	Han & St Jo	38 a 38
Pittsburg	111¾ a 112	C, C & I Cent	22¾ a 22¾
Northwestern	80¾ a 80¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, March 6—5 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was still quiet, the smallness of the supply and the continued firmness of holders restricting business. No board of no sales. The other kinds were quiet, but held with firmness at our quotations. Sales 300 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 10c., gold, in bond. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10. a 10½c., fair do., 10¾c. a 11c.; good do., 11¾c. a 12½c.; prime do., 12¾c. a 13¼c.; extremes for lots, 10c. a 14c., all gold, in bond. Java (government bags), 18c. a 20c.; do. (38,553 grass mats), 18¾c. a 22c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 16¾c. a 17c; Maracaibo, 14c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14½c.; St. Domingo (gold in bond), 10c. a 10½c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. a 16c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13½c. a 16c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was demoralized. Prices were very irregular, the closing transactions in ordinary and good ordinary being at a concession of from ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. as compared with Saturday's prices. Average low middling was sold mostly 13⅝c. per lb.—with some sales at lower figures, but strictly low middling in even running lots was held at 13½c. per lb., with occasional sales. The better descriptions were less unsettled, with, however, only a limited demand from spinners. At the close the depression was intensified by the advices of heavy receipts at the Southern ports. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
For export	3,199	3,470	6,645
For home consumption	214	64	278
Total bales	3,323	3,540	6,923

Included in the above are 726 bales to arrive. For future delivery the transactions were again very heavy, but prices still further yielded under the heavy pressure to sell—the market closing with a continued downward tendency at a decline of ¼c. a ⅛c. per lb. on all the months. The sales to-day were 93,100 bales, as follows:—March, 600 at 13¾c., 1,000 at 13 15-16c., 3,600 at 13 5-16c., 1,800 at 13⅛c., 800 at 13 3-16c., 600 at 13½c.; 100 March and 200 April at 13½c., together; 100 March and 100 April at 13¾c., together; April, 100 at 13¾c., 600 at 13 7-16c., 1,600 at 13⅜c., 3,100 at 13 3-16c., 300 at 13½c., 100 at 13 1-16c.; 500 April and 500 May at 13½c., together; May, 100 at 10 11-16c., 200 at 13 9-16c., 700 at 13¾c., 500 at 13 7-16c., 700 at 13⅝c., 100 at 13 5-16c., 800 at 13½c., 100 at 13 3-16c.; 200 May at 13½c. and 300 May at 13 7-16c., together; 100 May and 100 June at 13¾c., together; June, 200 at 13¾c., 600 at 13½c., 1,000 at 13⅜c., 400 at 13 7-16c., 800 at 13⅜c., 500 at 13 5-16c., 800 at 13¼c.; 100 June, July and August at 13¾c., together; July, 100 at 13¾c., 100 at 13½c., 400 at 13⅜c.; August, 200 at 13⅞c., 600 at 13¾c., 300 at 13 11-16c. Also Saturday, after report, 6,700 bales, as follows:—March, 400 at 13½c., 500 at 13 9-16c.; April, 200 at 13 9-16c., 1,900 at 13¾c.; 100 April and 100 May at 13¾c., together; May, 200 at 13 11-16c., 1,400 at 13¾c.; June, 700 at 13¾c.; July, 100 at 13⅞c., 800 at 14c.; August, 100 at 14c., 200 free on board at Charleston on private terms. Grand total, 26,800 bales. We append the closing quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11¼	11½	11¾
Good ordinary	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
Low middling	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
Middling	14¾	14¾	15¼	15⅞
Good middling	16	16¼	16⅞	16⅞

—The average quotations of Saturday's sales were 13.57c. for March, 13.59c. for April, 13.69c. for May, 13.61c. for June, July sold at 13 15-16c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,303 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 1,800 bags corn meal, 4,400 bushels wheat, 22,725 do. corn, 6,200 do. oats and 8,125 do. malt. The flour market ruled firmer, though the demand was moderate. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. Southern flour was quiet, but quite steady in value. Sales, 700 bbls. Rye flour was steady with a moderate demand and sales of 150 bbls. Corn meal was dull and unchanged. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $5 90
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 50
Extra State	6 85 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 50
Extra do	6 50 a 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00 a 7 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 25
Family	7 25 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	7 75 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 75 a 6 25
Southern	6 00 a 7 00
Choice do	7 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 90 a 4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 65 a 4 75

—Wheat was firm at Saturday's prices, the market closing steady but quiet at $1 60 for No. 2 spring in store, with $1 61 bid for No. 1. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 60 a $1 60½ for new No. 2 in store and $1 05 for amber winter in store. Rye was still dull and prices were nominal at $1 10 a $1 15. Corn was active and 1c. a 2c. higher. The sales were about 50,000 bushels at 88c. a 90c. for mixed afloat, 88c. a 89c. for do. in store, 88c. a 90½c. for yellow—the latter price for a lot to be delivered. Oats were firmer, the sales being 50,000 bushels at 57c. a 70c. for Western in store and afloat, 69c. for Ohio in store, and 68c. a 69c. for State in store. Both barley and barley malt were dull, and prices were nominal at our last quotations.

FREIGHTS.—There was more activity in the market and rates were rather stronger in some cases. Cotton was freely offered and the engagements were large, being about 5,000 bales to Liverpool at ¾c. a 5-16d. by sail and 9-32d. a 5-16d. a ⅜c. by steam, the market closing strong at these rates. Grain room in the Liverpool steamers was quoted at 6d. The chartering business was quiet, though there was a moderate demand for vessels suitable for the cotton and petroleum trade. Rates were without change. The engagements (in addition to those reported above) were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 5¼d., and, per steamer, 15,000 bushels wheat at 6d., 450 boxes bacon at 30s., and 350 tierces beef on private terms. To London, 2,500 bbls. flour at 2s. a 2s. 6d., closing at 2s. 3d. To Antwerp, 60 hhds. tobacco at 40s., 1,500 boxes extract logwood, part at 27s. 6d.; 400 boxes provisions at 30s. To Stockholm, 400 bales cotton at 1c. The charters were:—A bark to Stockholm, general cargo, at 30s.; a bark (North German) to Bremen, with 4,500 bbls. petroleum, at 3s. 9d.; a brig from Savannah to St. John's, N. B., lumber at $12 50; two schooners to Brunswick, Ga., and back to New York, with lumber; a vessel, with 2,600 bbls. naphtha to Cork, for orders, or the United Kingdom; a brig, 900 bbls., to the windward, on private terms; also a vessel to Guttenberg, with 700 bales cotton at 7/16c.

GUNNIES were inactive, and prices were nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

HAY.—The demand was only moderate, and prices were a trifle easier for some kinds. We quote:—Shipping, $1 15 a $1 20; retail lots, $1 25 a $1 45; long straw, $1 30 a $1 60; short do., $1 10.

HEMP was dull and nominal at the quotations published in our last issue.

HOPS were moderately sought after, and prices remained steady, especially for the better grades, which were in small supply. Old crop quoted at 5c. a 6c., and new do. 7c. a 18c.

MOLASSES.—There was but little demand for foreign and that was entirely for small lots, which commanded about previous figures. Domestic was still steady in value, with a moderate demand. Sales, 110 bbls. within the range of 57c. a 70c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 32c.	32c. a 36c.
Clayed	31c. a 32c.	32c. a 35c.
Muscovado, refining	32c. a 60c.	32c. a 37c.
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 35c.	32c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	30c. a 35c.	36c. a 50c.
English Islands	25c. a 45c.	32c. a 40c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—The business in spirits turpentine was small, the demand being confined to small lots to supply immediate wants, but prices were unchanged, closing at 54c. for merchantable. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was very quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no important sales; prices, however, were unchanged. Strained was quoted at $2 70 a $2 75, with sales of 300 bbls. at $2 75, and 1,500 do. on private terms. Sales of 9 bbls. within the range of $2 80 a $5 for No. 2, $7 25 a $4 25 for No. 1, and $4 50 a $7 for pale to window glass. Tar was dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,329 bbls. pork, 1,119 packages cut meats, 1,573 bbls. and tierces beef, 1,140 bbls. and tierces lard, 400 dressed hogs. The amount of business transacted in pork was again small, but the market was stronger, though prices were not quotably higher. The offerings were comparatively light, but the sales were about 250 bbls. part at $22 a $22 12½ for mess; 250 do. (late Saturday), at $21 75—closing to-day at $21 87½. For future delivery there were sold 250 bbls. mess, for April, at $22, and 100 do., for May, at $22 25. For April $22 was bid at the close. Dressed hogs were slow of sale, but quite steady in values. We quote:—Western, 8¾c. a 9¼c., and city, 9c. a 9¾c.; live hogs were quoted at 7¼c. a 7½c. for fair to prime, with arrivals of 3,522 head, chiefly for slaughterers. Bacon was quiet and heavy, and prices for all sides are rated purchasers. The sales of 200 boxes reported in our last as on private terms were made at 10¼c. for long clear, and 11½c. for short clear. Cumberland cut was quoted at 10¾c. The demand for cut meats was extremely light, being confined to small lots to supply immediate wants, and prices were heavy, especially for picked hams, the offerings of which were fair; there were sales within the range of 15c. a 14¾c. for pickled hams, 16c. a 17c. for smoked and bagged do., 8c. a 8¾c. for dry salted shoulders, 9c. for pickled do. and 10½c. for bellies, in boxes. The market for lard was tolerably active at about Saturday's closing prices; prime Western steam closed at 12¾c. a 12c.; the sales were 450 tierces fair Western at 12¾c. a 12¾c., including a lot of 250 tierces at 12¾c., buyer paying brokerage, and 400 do. prime at 12¾c. a 12¾c.; also for future delivery, 500 do. for March at 12¾c., seller's option; 1,000 do. (choice brand), to arrive the first part of April, at 13¼c., and (late Saturday) 500 tierces for May at 13¾c. Beef, in tierces, was a low of sale, the firmness of holders restricting business. Sales 200 tierces, within the range of $26 a $32 for prime and India mess. Beef hams were quiet but steady, with small sales at former figures—viz., $29 a $29 50. Beef in bbls. was without change in value, though the demand was slow. Sales 150 bbls. at from $17 to $18 for plain and extra mess. Butter and cheese were unchanged. We quote:—Butter—Common to fair State dairies, firkins, 22c. a 23c.; State, half firkin tubs, fair to extra, 24c., including extra at 40c. a 45c.; Welch tubs, fair to extra, 23c. a 25c.; fresh pails, 25c. a 27c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 25c. a 32c.; Western, common to extra, 18c. a 25c.; Canada, fair to prime, 22c. a 25c. Cheese—State factories, fair to extra, 10c. a 10¾c.; common and ordinary, 12¾c. a 14¾c.; skimmed, 3c. a 10c.; State farm dairies, common to extra, 13¾c. a 15¾c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14¾c.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of consequence transacted in crude, in bulk, which, however, was still held with firmness. The most demanded for lots for quick delivery, though probably purchases could have been made at 14¾c. at the close. We heard of no sales. Range, in bbls., was dull and nominal at about 19c. for prime. Naphtha was in some demand for export, and a sale of 2,000 bbls. was removed on private terms. The business transacted in refined oil was still diminutive, there being scarcely any demand, but holders refused to grant any concession from previous figures to effect sales. A sale of 2,000 bbls. was made late Saturday afternoon at 25c., which price was generally asked to-day. The offerings were moderate; about 1,500 cases standard white were sold at 35c. Jobbing lots were slow of sale, but without change in value. In Philadelphia the market was inactive, but previous prices were maintained. Lots for quick delivery were quoted at 24¾c. a 25c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady in value, with a small supply and a moderate demand. The sales were 50 tierces at from 8¾c. to 9¾c. for common to choice. Of Rangoon there were small sales at 6c. a 7¾c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw continued to rule quiet and heavy, though prices were not quotably lower. The demand was light and only for small lots, while the offerings were still large, holders generally being anxious to realize. The sales were confined to 250 hhds. at 7¾c. a 8c. for Cuba, and 300 boxes, part at 9c. a 9¼c., chiefly at the latter price. For refined the market was quiet and heavy. We quote:—Hard, 12¾c. a 13¾c.; soft white, 11¾c. a 12¾c.; extra C, 11¾c. a 11¾c. Syrups—Inferior to common refining, 7¾c. a 8¾c.; fair refining, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; good refining, 9¾c. a 10¾c.; fair to good grocery, 10¾c. a 12¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 12¾c. a 13¾c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9¾c. a 10¾c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 7¾c. a 8¾c.; refined, 8¾c. a 9¾c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; No. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¾c.; do. 13 to 15, 10¾c. a 10¾c.; do. 16 to 18, 11¾c. a 12¾c.; do. white, 11¾c. a 12¾c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; grocery grades, 9¾c. a 10¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 13, 9¾c. a 9¾c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 9¾c.

SPIRITS.—Cognac was offered at 1¾c. There were no important sales made. Tim

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR $7 AND A SMALL one for $5 a week, very well furnished, to let, without board; best references given and required. 207 West Forty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A NICELY FURnished Reception Room, with Bedroom attached, would rent to a single gentleman or physician. Apply at 21 West Ninth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO ROOMS ON second floor, very nicely furnished, for one or two gentlemen together or separate; modern improvements. 163 East Thirty-fifth street third door west of Third avenue.

A DESIRABLE SUIT OF LARGE, PLEASANT AND elegantly furnished Rooms; also a single Front Room for a gentleman. 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LADY WISHES TO LET A NICELY FURNISHED Room, to a single gentleman, or a Room and Bedroom, to a gentleman and lady; terms moderate. Please call at 411 Second avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, third floor, front.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, UP TOWN, OCCUPYING THEIR own house, wish to rent a portion of it, partially furnished, to a respectable, small family, with whom they could board. Address LESTON, Herald office.

A T NO. 6 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Broadway—To let, a back Parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished; also the Second Floor; house with modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—TO gentleman or gentleman and wife, with convenience for light housekeeping. Address 208 Sixth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

A NICE SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR A GENtleman or party of gentlemen, without Board; bath room, fire and gas; references. 1,153 Broadway, opposite the Coleman House.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—A LARGE front Room and hall Bedroom, at 15 West Twenty-fourth street; terms moderate; private family.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FRONT Room, first floor, all new, at Mrs. FRANK'S, 545 Fifth street, near First avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A FIRST CLASS Dentist. 102 East Twenty-third street, one door from Fourth avenue. Possession March or April.

1 OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND ALL THE COMforts of a home with a German family of refinement on applying to CHARLES LEKEA & CO., 37 Park row. Best of references to be exchanged.

$3 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS—$10 TO $15 per week for Rooms en suite, at the Whitney House, southeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above Stewart's store. Table Board, $5 to $7 per week.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, pleasant front Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water, gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Fifty-third street.

19 AVENUE B THIRD DOOR ABOVE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to rent; also a single Room, without board; reference required.

23 BREVOORT PLACE, 18 EAST TENTH STREET.—Furnished Rooms to rent, for gentlemen only, reference required.

42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a splendid large front Room, handsomely furnished, without board, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; every convenience for comforts.

62 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, in suit or single, without board, at reasonable prices.

273 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street.—To let, a nicely furnished front Room and Hall Room, for single gentlemen, third floor. Call for three days.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house No. 151 Ninth avenue, southeast corner of Twentieth street, containing ten rooms, separate gas meter, two water closets, range, boiler, bathroom, dumb waiter, seven closets and replete with every convenience. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 172 Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

A FLOOR TO LET—IN THE PRIVATE HOUSE 343 West Nineteenth street, containing seven large rooms, with separate gas meter, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, bathroom, large yard, &c.; all new and in good order. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET, NO 75 HORATIO street—Consisting of six rooms, two parlors, three attic rooms and back basement. To be seen from 10 to 4; references exchanged; rent $520.

THORNTON M. HOLMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 713 Broadway, offers for rent Second Floor in house 127 Waverly place. Rent $25 per month. Possession May 1.

TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS—SECOND FLOOR, flat, containing parlor (freescoed), bed chamber, bath room, dining room, kitchen, back stairway, &c., with part of third story. House built expressly for two families; rent $550. For location and particulars apply at 558 Washington street, corner of Houston.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO A SMALL American family. Apply at basement door No. 15 Attorney street.

TO LET—AT 430 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, Apartments of three rooms each; rents from $17 to $18 each; Croton and gas on every floor. Apply on the premises from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, at 403 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 25 West Thirteenth street, containing all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for light housekeeping, in the four story brown stone house 25 West Forty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT 26 PIKE STREET, TO A SMALL AMERican family (an elderly couple without children preferred), a third Floor, consisting of five rooms; water and gas.

258 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Apartments to let, in suits; three rooms; also Basement, comfortable and convenient.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' CARD.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for purchasers: fine Oil Paintings; great closing out auction sale, this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock, 500 choice Paintings. B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer, 357 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. R. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 128 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

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A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPErience.—Private diseases successfully cured inside of 48 hours, without mercury. Dr. FRANKLIN, 191 Bleecker st.

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AFFLICTED NO MATTER FROM WHAT CAUSE should consult Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street. But one interview required. Office very private.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES AND LADIES' TROUBLES cured. Female French Pills, $5. Informative for lost manhood, $5. Cures guaranteed. Advice free. All hours. Dr. THOMPSON, 22 Ann street.

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ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury. Manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office strictly private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

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A CERTAIN CURE, FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over twenty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $5, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fourteenth street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists'. 159 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit. No. 1 are sold at all druggists.

A.—DR KING GUARANTEES RELIEF TO LADIES inside 24 hours and cures gentlemen inside 48 hours, or no charge. 82 Amity street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give the desirable relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience. The result. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

DR. WATT & SON, NO. 30 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADway, extract Teeth under gas at half the usual price, and insert Rubber Sets, $10 to $15; Plates, $20, Gold, $40. Teeth plugged in a superior manner. Terms low.

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A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 25x50x100, high stoop; in perfect order; modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

A MEDIUM SIZED FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE, with all improvements; built in best manner, by day's work, for present owner. Inquire at 124 East Thirty-seventh street.

A.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 17 125TH STREET, Harlem, handsome three story high stoop House, frescoed throughout and in splendid order.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A HANDSOME 4 STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, ON Madison avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar st.

A VERY ELEGANT 4 STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, on Madison avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, for sale.—Terms to suit.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 123D STREET, near East avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; $2,500 each; easy terms.
W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE—SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, NEW four story full sized Dwelling and extension, 25x18 feet, lot 100; also Building Lots on Fifth avenue, south of Central Park, and adjacent streets.
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A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS OR builders.—Desirable Plot for French flats, 100x100, near Fifth avenue, below the Park; very cheap; 51x102, adjoining Fifth avenue, opposite Park entrance, $21,000; dirt cheap. PINCKNEY BROTHERS, 159 East Thirteenth st.

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A LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSE ON TWENTIETH street for sale.—Price $16,000 only.
FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

A.—WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THAT large four story brown stone front House and Lot 21 East Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue; strictly first class. Also two on Fifty-third street, $5,000 below present cost prices, if applied for this week. Doors open. Apply at 761 Lexington avenue.

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WALLACE BROS., 62 William street.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING ON PIER NO. 3 EAST river; built one year ago for a coffee house; must be sold to-day.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, A LITTLE BElow Fourteenth street, a three story high stoop House, in good order; furnished newly within six months; the owner suddenly declining housekeeping will sell the property with the furniture for $22,500, and give early possession; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
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FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 55 EAST Fifty-second street, near Madison avenue; in perfect order; all modern improvements, including Baker, Smith & Co's patent furnace; price $18,500, including Mirrors and Gas Fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to L. IWARD LIVINGSTON, 51 New street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TO LEASE, OWNER returning to Europe, the new elegant four story stone House 13 East Sixtieth street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES ON EAST THIRTY-SEVenth street: three story high stoop, in good order; will be sold at a sacrifice, $30,000 for the three.
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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EAST THIRTIETH street, four story high stoop brown stone House, 22x56, lot half block, $16,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON A WIDE STREET ON MURRAY HILL, a first class extra sized House, with dining room, back building. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street.

HARLEM—FOR SALE, ON 100-FOOT STREET, ONE or two new first class high stoop brown stone Houses, replete. Inquire on premises, 116-b street between Third and Lexington avenues, of owner, JOS. MURRAY.

LOTS FOR SALE—IN PLOTS OF FOUR AND EIGHT, at prices ranging from $800 to $800, on the line of Harlem Railroad, three-quarters of an hour from Twenty-sixth street; no money required if improved. Apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (CONVEnient to "Grand Union Depot")—Situated between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in the centre of finished block; light and ventilation perfect; house first class, brown stone front, built solid; handsomely finished in hard wood throughout, in perfect order; location the most desirable, central and elegant on New York Island. Terms to suit the times. Principals only need apply to OWNER, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street.

SIXTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND Third avenues.—A three story high stoop brown stone, 20x50x100; price $18,000. Also a new five story double Tenement; rent $2,000; price $18,000; a fair list, both bargains.
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THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone Dwelling 344 East Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; it is elegantly finished throughout and thoroughly replete with modern improvements. Apply at 344 East Sixtieth street (next door), or at coal yard foot Thirty-fourth street, East river. Terms easy.
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VACHE & BROWN, REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND Mortgage Brokers.—Houses for sale of all kinds, in all locations and all prices; also a number to rent at from $200 to $1,500 per annum; loans effected promptly and reasonably; choice Corner Lots and plots for sale, with builder's loans if required. Call at 925 Third avenue.

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$10,000 YEARLY INCOME RENT.—FOUR FIVE story model Tenements, beautifully located, up town, at a low figure, to close an estate; very little cash required. KIMBALL, 261 East Fifty-seventh street.

$15,500 AND ONLY $2,500 CASH.—FOR A THREE story high stoop brown stone House on a 100 foot street; marble hall, walnut stairs, chandeliers and furniture.
KIMBALL, 261 East Fifty-seventh street.

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$62,500.—A BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURchaser.—For sale, the two valuable Lots northeast corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street; a large portion may remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 320 Bowery.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE FRESCOED FOUR STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, Thirty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 21x50.9 feet; for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE ATTACHED, for sale low; Forty-eighth street, near Broadway; house 25x42; lot full depth; price $25,500.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE—Desirable House to rent, furnished, for $250 per month.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale in West Thirty-first street in complete order, with all the improvements; price $12,000. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON HUDSON STREET, NEAR Franklin, for sale; now rented.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ONLY $3,000 FOR THE LEASE BY COlumbia College for 36 years of a Lot Dwelling, north side of Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; every convenience made and lot excavated, ready for building; terms cash. R. H. ROOME, 205 West Twenty-first street.

A PLOT ON GRIFFIN STREET FOR SALE—120 FEET front, 100 feet depth; large rental. Inquire of W. E. COOK, 34 C. Pemberton, 14 Broad street.

A.—FOR SALE ON WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, A great three story high stoop House, in good order; location first class; only $17,000.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A FULL LOT AND HOUSE ON Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, only $9,000; a good House and Lot on Walker street, between Church and West Broadway, only $25,000; a five story double brown stone House, two Stores on Ninth avenue, well rented, will trade for a private House. For particulars apply to B. S. LEVY & CO., 271 West Thirty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS in the Ninth ward, corner of Bank and Bleecker, fronting Abingdon square. For particulars address J. H., box 197 Uptown Herald Branch office, 1,236 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER ON EIGHTH avenue for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE STORY BROWN STONE, 20 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue; to be sold to close estate easy. Apply to J. S. RUSSELL, Jr., 36 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, 653 West Forty-seventh street, in order; good neighborhood; price, $13,500; terms easy; possession 1st of April. Apply to J. V. S. RUSSELL, Jr., 36 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE, SEVEN YEARS FROM MAY 1, of three story, attic House; all improvements and in first class repair; altered for boarders. West of Broadway, and within 200 feet of Stewart's retail store, will be sold cheap to secure good tenant. Address O. Y., Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 BROADWAY, have for sale the following Houses:—
5th av., facing the Park, four story, 22 6x65 ..... $60,000
5th av., between 42d and 43d sts., four story, 25x65 70,000
6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., four story, 25x50 60,000
6th av., a fine corner House, four story, 22x60
Madison av., a corner House, four story, 21x85 95,000
Madison av., a corner House, four story, 25x80 80,000
Madison av., between 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 24x65 60,000
Park av., near 38th st., four story, 16.8x55 45,000
Lexington av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 24x65 47,000
Lexington av., bet. 52d and 53d sts., 3 story, 16.8x48 16,500
99th st., near Park av., four story, 16 8x55 28,000
23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, 25x55 32,000
21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, 25x55 37,500
31st st., between Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x50 46,500
40th st., between 6th av. and Broadway, 4 story, 25x96 85,000
17th st., Stuyvesant square, three story, 24.6x55 40,000
21st st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs., 3 story, 18.6x62 22,000
76th st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs., 3 story, 18x55 24,000
76th st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs., 3 story, 18x55 15,000
57th st., between 8th and 9th avs., four story, 20x55 16,000
71st st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x50 50,000
81st st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., B. B., 3 story, 20.10x55 21,000
55th st., bet. Park and Lexington avs., B. B., 4 s., 18.9x60 28,500
21st st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., B. B., 4 s., 22x60 32,000
besides many others.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MURRAY HILL, No. 4 East Thirty-eighth street; four story brown stone house, in good order; 25x87x100. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT $16,500, TWO BLOCKS FROM THE Grand Opera House, near Seventh avenue, respectable and pleasant neighborhood, a good three story high stoop House, 21 feet wide, in most excellent condition; bath, gas, range, water closets, heater, &c.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 257 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—BY COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 CEDAR street. West 9th st., $25,000; West 14th st., $35,000; Broadway, $129,000; Grand st., $35,000; Macdougal st., $22,000; West 23d st., $31,000.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House in West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 255 West Twenty first street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY DOUBLE brick House, 25 by 60, built in the most substantial manner, with Baker & Smith's steam furnace. Apply at No. 7 West Twenty ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Horatio street, containing water, gas, heater, &c.; price $9,000. Apply to T. B. CHASE, 634 Greenwich st.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—IT WILL BE to your advantage to call on GEORGE HOLLIDAY, Carpenter and Builder, 1,311 Broadway, corner Thirty-sixth street. Is prepared to fill all orders for the erection and overhauling of buildings, offices, &c. Our motto—neatness and despatch.

6TH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A very valuable Plot, consisting of 8 Lots, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

16TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Five story brown stone English basement House; all improvements and in good order; $24,000—one-third cash, or would trade for smaller house at cash value.
C. D. JONES, 49 William street, room 11.

302 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—FOR SALE, a two story and basement Cottage; has every improvement. Apply on premises, to the owner, from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

$11,500.—FOR SALE IN WEST FORTY-SECOND street, a four story double Tenement, with store; paying a large percentage. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

$20,000.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; house in good order and possession May 1, 1871.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, AS HERETOfore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and Country Property; auction sales at Exchange Salesroom; also sales of Furniture at residences.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A.—TO LET—ON EYRIE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, from March 8, Store and Dwelling No. 170, rent $1,100; Store and Dwelling, No. 175; rent $1,000. An Upper Flat, viz.—two parlors, kitchen and three bedrooms, water and gas; rent $360. Apply to LEOPOLD RIGE, fancy dry goods, 176 Myrtle avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights for sale.—Terms easy; convenient to Wall street or Fulton street ferry. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH every modern convenience, and half an acre in garden, 90 Bergen street, near Perry avenue, Brooklyn, to let; rent $350. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 142 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, is offered at $3,000 less than value; perfect in all its appointments; 14 rooms; every wall and ceiling elegantly painted in oil; a perfect gem; neighborhood first class; not a defective spot from cellar to garret; good medical practice attached. Examine it closely and make cash offer above mortgage. Possession immediate.

A BARGAIN ON ADELPHI STREET.—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, 22 feet front, parlor frescoed, every improvement; newly furnished; price, furnished, $18,500.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO BUILDERS OR OTHERS. A corner Lot on Columbia street, river side, for sale; terms easy. Address OWNER, box 173 Herald Uptown branch office, Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, 15 MINUTES FROM Grand street ferry, 5 Lots of Ground and stone House; price $3,000; terms easy.
JAS. R. BARBER, No. 5 Pine street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—THE 4 STORY BROWN stone high stoop House No. 223 Clermont avenue; new; built for Lowndsen; 22 feet front; lot 22 by 200; at low price; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to T. G. CAMPBELL, 78 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, two Houses, 18x40 each, with two vacant Corners, 75x78 and 79x100 feet, making 200 feet front on Putnam avenue, between Classon avenue and Franklin street; would take in part payment a country residence in country, from 5 to 50 acres; North river preferred; terms easy. Inquire of C. PARKER, 50 Dey street, New York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, terrace north of Wall street ferry; rear faces the bay; is very beautiful throughout; the parlor story, entire staircase, dining room, &c., fitted up with the choicest hard woods; workmanship, Potter and Symms; large French plate glass front and rear; has all modern improvements; dwelling 20x60, lot 150 feet deep. Apply for particulars on the premises, 240 Columbia Heights.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS TO SUIT, A THREE story and basement brown stone House, 14 rooms; all modern improvements; built one year, but has not been occupied; possession at any time. Those desirous of purchasing a first class house will please call on the owner, 953 Pacific street, between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—WE OWN BEAUTIFUL Houses in beautiful locations in Brooklyn, with every modern improvement, at prices from $4,500 to $9,555. We want to sell. BURTIS, GRAFF & RICE, 266 Water street, corner Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN CUMBERLAND STREET, Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, the best hard out Park on this Continent; it contains 20 acres high land, in the centre of city, one four story first class brown stone house. Inquire for T. R. JACKSON, builder, on premises. See this before purchasing.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME NEW House; three story, basement and one-cellar; brown stone, 12 rooms; has all improvements; neighborhood first class; convenient to all the ferries. Inquire at 139 Dean street, between Hoyt and Bond streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes; also Tobacco Machinery; also Grist Mill and Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, foot of Irving street, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AVenue, near Reed avenue, Brooklyn, frame House, 7 rooms, filled in, with gas, water, &c. 18.8x40x160; price $2,700; terms easy.
JAMES R. BARBER, No. 5 Pine street, room No. 5.

ON THE HILL.—ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, occupied by the owner; in perfect order; every improvement, furnished if desired; location unexceptionable; needs but to be seen to be admired; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a similar House in this city. Address ELLIOTT PLACE, Herald office.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, VERY DESIRABLY LOcated Lots, within one block of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, south of and near Flatbush avenue; a builder's loan will be made. Apply to M. M. VAIL, 27 Chambers street, New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A STORE AND CELLAR on Fulton street, new No. 453, with a splendid plate glass front; two show windows; high ceiling; store 20 by 70. For particulars apply to E. H. SCABURY, in shoe store, 168 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—LARGE, FIRST CLASS THREE STORY AND attic high stoop basement and sub-cellar brick House, 17 Strong place, near Harrison street, 25x65x120; walnut vestibule, large billiard room, bathroom, the laundry, three water closets; water on every floor; church water, furnace; all modern improvements; finely arranged and in perfect order throughout; unexceptional location; convenient to South and Wall street ferries; rent $2,000; furnished, $3,000, or for sale, $22,000. Apply on premises, or to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 283 Montague street, Brooklyn, or WM. J. MILLER, 11 Maiden lane, New York.

TO LET—PLEASANTLY LOCATED, 2½ STORY HOUSE, in Cumberland street, Brooklyn; modern improvements; rent $200 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—351 CLINTON STREET, Brooklyn, brown stone Dwelling, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, high stoop, vestibule doors; gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; house 20x46, lot 100; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at 327 Clinton street.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED ($4,000 FURNITURE) a three story brown stone front and basement House, ten blocks from South ferry, Brooklyn; choice neighborhood; price $1,500. The owner, who anticipates a long absence, would take an equity door and boards; none but parties acquainted with New England cooking need apply; a family of man and wife preferred, and parties whose means would warrant their taking no other boarders than those named. Address C. A. L., Box 3,157 New York Post office.

TWO LARGE HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TO let or for sale; and able for a large boarding house. Apply for terms to Lyons 11 Cleary, 358 Sixth avenue.

WATER FRONT LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE shed covering 7 full lots, adjoining on India wharf and Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn; suitable for storage purposes or produce inspection. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 Slip street, New York, from 1 to 4 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, NEW AND common tone, water and gas; 8 rooms, two large lots; elevated grounds; $4,000, $1,000 in cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—WATER and gas, heater, &c.; 13 rooms, beautifully finished, unexceptionable locality; Jersey City Heights; 2½ lots; carriage house; $11,200, $5,000 on mortgage.
JOHN H. PLATT.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE—8 COMMODIOUS ROOMS; fine condition; full lot; convenient to ferries; $3,000, half cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights, opposite Court House.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE—14 rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, heater, &c.; four lots, carriage house. Jersey City Heights (formerly Bergen); $11,000.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A SUPERIOR FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH EXTENsion, ten rooms, water and gas, corner garden, choicest locality on the Heights; $9,150, part cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A THREE STORY BASEment brick Philadelphia front, eight rooms; rents for $650 per annum; South Third street, Jersey City; good location. Apply to J. S. TAYLOR, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, NEAR HAMilton Park, Jersey City; ten rooms; water, gas, heater, &c.; price $5,200. Terms easy.
R. MACDONALD, owner, 89 Broad street.

A NEAT, NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, FOUR LARGE rooms, full lot, at West End depot and horse car depot to Chambers street ferry; $2,500; $500 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT.

A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE; water, gas, bathroom, &c.; two large Lots in Cottage place; $6,000; $1,500 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop and brown stone basement House, containing all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 141 Grove street, Jersey City.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—FORTY minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; Furniture for sale. Ap

FISK IN THE TOILS.

The Story of Samson Fisk and Goliath Gray.

Thrilling Sequel of the Philistine's Revenge—A Yarn About Cotton—Present Triumph of Samson Fisk.

The Erie Railroad, or its Jubilee Jim, seems bound to have a fresh sensation always on hand when the last nine days' wonder is worn out. It was Stokes the day before yesterday. To-day it is an individual rejoicing in the cognomen of Gorham Gray, who is on the trail of James Fisk, Jr.

IT IS A COTTON CASE,

which dates back as far as June, 1869, and has been the subject of much litigation and the cause of considerable acrimony between the parties. It caused Gorham Gray to languish in Ludlow Street jail for some days in August, 1869, and its latest effect was a warrant for the arrest of Jim himself on the occasion of a visit to Boston on Friday last.

Anxious that the world should no longer remain in ignorance of

THE WHOLE STORY,

so far as the colonel of the Ninth regiment could furnish it, a HERALD reporter took an outside passage on an Eighth avenue car and ordered the genial driver to rein his foaming Arab steeds at the corner of Twenty-third street. The Grand Opera House looked down white and impressive as the press representative stepped upon the sidewalk. It was curious. The business he was on had nothing to do with the Opera House nor with the Erie Railroad. Yet, like a wheel within a wheel, the Erie Railroad office lies in the embraces of the Grand Opera House, and Colonel Jim was in the bosom of the Erie Railroad office. The trappings of these offices need no description further than that the reporter, after ascending stairs, passing massive glass doors, traversing large halls, found himself

FACE TO FACE WITH A CHERUB

visaged young man at the glass door, on which was the legend, "President."

"No," said Cherubino, "he's not in; but he's expected."

"We will wait, Cherubino," said the reporter, as if to impress the porter with the importance of the visit. He was not impressed, but went aside, and in unison with a youth wearing a sickly red mustache commenced humming, "*Malbrouck s'en va t'en guerre.*" The reporter gazed dubiously at the frescoed ceiling, with its

LIMB-DISPLAYING BEAUTIES,

and waited for two minutes. A subdued murmur ran along the *salle*, and the reporter became instinctively aware of a presence. He withdrew his eyes from the frescoes and noticed a perturbed look on the white brow of Cherubino.

"The Colonel's inside," said he.

"Give him my card, fair Cherubino."

The porter reappeared and bowed the HERALD representative into the room.

"What can I do for you?" said the Colonel, who was seated

ON A SPECIES OF THRONE

at the back of the office. Before giving the reporter's reply it may be well to say that the Colonel was habited in a short brown velvet coat; that his mustache was not waxed at the ends, but had a dissipated appearance, as though one end of it, which hung down, was asserting itself against the other, which was elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees; there was a smile upon his face, a pair of diamond-studded wrist studs in his cuffs and the "big" gem in his shirt front.

REPORTER—We received information that you were arrested in Boston last week at the suit of Gorham Gray, and we would like to learn your views upon the matter.

FISK—I shall be happy. My views are that it was a bit of

SPITE ON GRAY'S PART.

REPORTER—Cotton was at the bottom, was it not?

FISK—There was some cotton in it, no doubt, but the question is how much?

REPORTER—Exactly, Colonel, that is what I want to get at. Perhaps you could give me your version of the whole affair, and that would lead to what you call in *opéra bouffe* an *éclaircissement*—a clearing up.

FISK (smiling)—Yes. Well, I knew this Gorham Gray about ten years ago, when I was in business in Boston. About last June twelvemonth he came to me several times, pestering me to go into cotton; that

A RISE WAS CERTAIN,

and immense profits would follow. I didn't care about the thing, but finally gave him $16,000 and told him to go ahead.

REPORTER—Was that the extent of your investment?

FISK—I gave him about $6,000 more—I guess about $22,000 in all.

REPORTER—How did the speculation go?

FISK—That's what I don't know; I could never get any statement from him, and he, to cover his conduct,

COMMENCED AN ACTION AGAINST ME

something more than a year ago in the United States Circuit Court to recover a sum of about $2,000,000, which he called the damage sustained on account of my not fulfilling my agreement with him.

REPORTER—How did that eventuate?

FISK—I sued out a warrant of arrest on him in the Superior Court, and had him "run in" on the charge of intent to defraud me of $16,000 dollars, since he had not fulfilled the agreement to place the money in the hands of a trust company.

REPORTER—How did it end?

FISK—I never inquired; I think he gave bonds for the amount and left.

REPORTER—What litigation was there in the case since?

FISK—I went to Boston last Friday and called into the office of the Boston Express Company. While there Mr. Marsh, formerly my partner when I was

IN THE DRY GOODS LINE,

called in and told me that this Gorham Gray had a warrant out for my arrest.

REPORTER—It was a Roland for your Oliver, reminding one of the story of

SAMSON, GOLIAH AND THE PHILISTINES.

FISK—Yes, I was the Samson who fetched Goliah Gray, and the Philistine Puritans wanted to avenge him. You see I have not forgotten my Bible history.

REPORTER—How did you get out of the hands of the Philistines?

FISK—Charley Marsh sent for the officer that had the warrant, who came up. We went down to see the Master of Chancery. There we found that it was a revival of the Gorham Gray claim. We fixed it, however, by giving $400,000 bail, Charley Marsh being one and General Whitney another. That was all. I walked off comfortably and Gorham Gray

WALKED OFF ON HIS EAR.

REPORTER—When will the trial come off?

FISK—I don't know; the case won't bear much forcing before it bursts, Mr. Gorham Gray along with it.

REPORTER—You have no fears on that head?

FISK—Well, no; certainly not from the Boston quarter. And the Colonel smiled a knowing smile and then joined his fingers together over his stomach and lay back and laughed and winked as what was, he thought,

A GOOD JOKE.

"Cherubino!"

In a moment the fair youth was by his side.

"Get me the scrap book for August, 1869."

Cherubino returned with a scrap book, in which were pasted a number of slips from the journals, all of them comments on the illustrious Fisk, and a great many on the Erie Railroad and his management thereof.

"You see," said Fisk, as he turned over the leaves,

"YOU WRITE US UP SOME.

We think nothing of a book a week. We stick them all in, good, bad and indifferent, praise and blame. They will help materially in the writing of a man's life. Let me see 4th August, 1869. Ha! there it is. That will explain the whole suit right through. We have a hundred volumes of that kind, and if any one talks of Cæsar's Commentaries refer him to Fisk, Jr., at the Erie Opera House."

At this juncture the Colonel descended from the throne which stood upon the dais and walked up and down the room with the glance of a man who was pondering to what use the savans of the future would apply those hundred volumes. The walk did not result in any outspoken forecast, and the reporter, feeling assured that the story of Gorham Gray was all evolved, as far as Fisk could give it, took his departure with a bow.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Joseph G. Swift.

This young officer, whose recent sudden death at the Hoffman House, in this city, has been announced in the HERALD, was a son of Commodore Swift, of the United States Navy, and a grandson of General Joseph G. Swift, late Engineer-in-Chief of the army. During the first year of the war the deceased served with credit in the navy. In 1862 he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1866, and shortly after assigned to duty with the Fifth regiment of artillery. In 1868 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which he held at the time of his death. For the past two years he had been an invalid and resorted to the use of morphine and other stimulants with the hope that they would benefit him. Lieutenant Swift was one of the most promising young officers in the army, and his death will be as sincerely regretted by his comrades as by his many friends and acquaintances.

ART NOTES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The fourth winter exhibition of works of art, including the water-colored pictures, closed Saturday evening. The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the Academy will be opened to the public on Friday, April 21. The list of works to be exhibited should be sent to Mr. Addison Richards, corresponding secretary, at the Academy, on or before March 27.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION

The second reception of the eleventh season will be given by this association on the evening of Monday, the 13th inst. The Exhibition Committee consists of the following artists:—R. W. Hubbard, J. M. Falconer, M. F. H. De Haas and William Hart.

PALETTE CLUB.

The affecting circumstances of the recent death of Mr. Adolphe Vogt have very properly led to the inauguration by this club of a plan for a fund for the relief of artists during sickness or distress.

CHARLES HINE,

an artist who has for many years occupied a studio in the Dodworth building, on Broadway, has been compelled to give up work on account of an illness which, it is feared, will prove fatal. His friends, convinced that it is infinitely better to aid a man before he dies than to eulogize him afterwards, have arranged to have several of his best pictures exhibited and raffled for at the well known place of Mr. Jerry Thomas, who was a schoolmate of Mr. Hine.

THE CONDITION OF AMERICAN ART

is correctly, if not too flatteringly, set forth in the March number of that excellent Boston magazine, *The Old and New*. In the preface to its new art department it is remarked that sculpture, more than any other art, probably, suffers from the want of a rigid and intelligent criticism. There is a vulgar impression, entirely false, that it is difficult to take a likeness in clay. In consequence of this every boy or girl who makes such a likeness is instantly voted a genius by admiring neighbors. Architecture is winning triumphs and making real original conceptions, as it always has done in great commercial communities. Of drawing and painting, although there is so much to learn, it is fair to say that men are beginning to feel the consciousness of ignorance and are making noble efforts to relieve it. The schools of design of New York, Chicago and Boston rival, if they do not surpass, the older school of Philadelphia. The arrangements for art museums in New York and Boston are on a solid foundation and are sensible in plan. The legislation of Massachusetts, compelling free instruction in fine art, gives an example which other States will be glad to follow.

SENATOR CREAMER

has "deserved well of the community" by introducing a bill authorizing the Department of Public Parks of New York city to erect suitable buildings for a museum of art and natural history, at a cost not to exceed $500,000, on Manhattan square or any other square, the money to be raised in the same manner as for the Central Park. It is a shame that New York does not already possess a grand and free museum of art.

THE CAFFERTY FUND.

A sale of about one hundred and thirty pictures, contributed by American artists for the benefit of the widow and children of the late James H. Cafferty, N. A., took place on Saturday evening at Leeds' art galleries on Broadway. This collection, which was noticed in these columns a few weeks ago, comprised pictures by Gray, Huntington, William Hart, J. M. Hart, Mrs. Beers, Colman, Durand, Cropsey, Richards, Kensett, Shattuck, McEntee, Sonntag, Casilear, Howland, Griswold, Wyant, Brevoort, Ogilvie, Rosenberg, Waterman, Shaughnessy, Bristol, Robertson, Ehninger, Stone, Homer Martin, Winslow Homer, Henry Farrer, Julian Scott, C. C. Ward, Theodore Wüst, Victor Nehlig, Rondel, Le Vasseur, Helberton, and several other well known artists, as well as by the late Mr. Cafferty himself; a bust of Bryant, by Launt Thompson, and a portrait, in relief, of Rev. Dr. Tyng, by Picketts. The benevolent purpose of the sale cannot be too highly commended.

MR. EDWARD SCHENCK

sold, at 60 Liberty street, on the 24th and 25th ult., a fine collection of European and American paintings. Among the principal purchasers were Mr. McGlees, of Philadelphia, Mr. Emigh, of Chicago, and Mr. Charles Frost, of this city.

MR. DANIEL A. MATHEWS

opened his new art gallery, 524 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Buildings, last Monday evening. Nearly all the most eminent New York artists were represented in the collection, of which a private view was given.

MR. ROBERT SOMERVILLE

announces for sale on Tuesday evening, March 7, the private collection of Mr. Lawrence Thomsen, of Baltimore, which numbers nearly one hundred works by American and European artists, and is now on free exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

GOULD, THE SCULPTOR,

has won well merited applause by the marvellous beauty of his statue, "The West Wind," recently unveiled by its purchaser, Mr. Barnes, of Brooklyn. One peculiarity about this work almost marks a historical date in the annals of art, inasmuch as it is one of the earliest and most successful examples of departing from the traditional Greek outlines and substituting therefor a representation of "the pure type of American woman."

AMES VAN WART

seems also to have selected the American rather than the Greek type of beauty in his fine bust of "Elaine" (from Tennyson), cut in American marble, for Augustus L. Brown and now on exhibition at Schaus', on Broadway.

O'DONOVAN

is rapidly advancing towards the completion of his bust of the late General Lee.

BOGARDUS

has added to his series of portraits of American artists excellent likenesses of Kelsing, Constant Mayer, Carpenter, Bellows, Louis Lang, H. K. Brown, and Carl S. Brandt. Among the new pictures which decorate the Bogardus Art Gallery the most conspicuous are a charming work by A. F. Bellows, "Borders of the New Forest, in England;" "Lake Winnipiseogee," full of delicacy, by J. W. Casilear; "Dangerous Sport," a thrilling scene in the Adirondacks, by A. F. Tait, and "Sunday Morning in New England," by J. D. Shattuck, a composition which receives unanimous praise. The severe art critic of *Old and New* is well pleased with it. He says the very cattle seem conscious of the "truce of God" as they repose quietly in the pasture and slake their thirst in the cool water course that flows forth from the shadows of the elm trees into the golden sunshine. Along the pathway to the village church, whose white spire peeps above the embosoming trees, are young men and women, old couples and children, imparting a needed color and completing the idyl.

FAMILY JARS.

All About Some Crockery.

Three comfortably dressed women, calling themselves sisters, came before Judge Koch, at Essex Market, yesterday afternoon, to settle their little differences. One of them, Jane Benton, charged her sister, Mrs. Eliza Doolan, with threatening her life and otherwise disturbing the peace of the family. "Very true, she took a dhrop too much," Eliza Doolan, who looked on with the utmost *sang froid*, said she was guilty of nothing and asked the Judge if she looked like a drinking woman.

Judge Koch modestly declined to decide on the matter as he did not consider himself an expert. Eliza continued—"Joodge, my sisther has twenty-six dollars' worth of crockery belonging to me, and she wouldn't give it up to me, and I said I would not lave the house until I got it."

"Oh, Judge," the other one exclaimed, "she can have her crockery; I don't want her crockery; but she threatened my life, she did." Another married sister, who was called on to witness the alleged threat, did not wish to involve herself, but let the other two fight it out. Hereupon the Judge interfered—"Now, ladies, each of you put your hand on the Bible. Now, you all solemnly swear you will all live in peace and harmony for the future!"

Jane Benton—No, Judge; Ah'll note swear. Ah wouldn't have that woman in the house.

Mrs. Doolan—I'll leave your house to-night.

Mrs. Benton—She is a bad woman, Judge, and I'm sorry to call her my sister.

Judge—Well, I'm sorry, too, if that will do you any good. Go now, and give that woman back her crockery.

THE HISTORY OF CREATION.

Dr. Doremus to Enlighten the Brooklynites.

Professor Doremus will deliver a course of lectures in Brooklyn during the present month upon the special invitation of a number of leading and well known citizens, including Mayor Kalbfleisch, Henry Ward Beecher, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford and T. DeWitt Talmage. The last mentioned gentleman has conceded the use of the spacious Tabernacle, with its commodious and comfortable auditorium. Dr. Doremus closes his letter of acceptance as follows:—"I venture to offer four lectures, illustrated with charts and diagrams, on the Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the History of Creation," to be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the evenings of Thursday, March 9, 16, 23 and 30.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER CAPTURED.

For more than twelve months past the officers of Justice Walsh's court, Brooklyn, have had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Samuel H. Scott, which was executed last evening by court officer Gear, who effected the arrest of the party named. The prisoner was keeper of the stores Nos. 9 and 10 Atlantic Dock in May, 1862, when, as alleged, he sold a large quantity of oats, for which he received $60,000. With this sum he cleared out. The oats in question were stored at the Atlantic Dock stores by the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, to the order of T. J. Seaman. Mr. Scott, who resides in Smith street, near Sackett street, will be examined before Justice Walsh to-day.

BROOKLYN'S BOOTIFUL BUYERS.

The Jail Shoes and the Soulless Supervisors of Kings County.

Another Alleged Fraud and Its Result—Another Jump for the Judges—They Get $11,000 Each—No Restraint on the Park Commissioners—Aldermanic Affairs.

The alleged stationery frauds and the alleged frauds of the Jail Committee in their purchase of supplies for the jail absorb a large portion of the time of the investigating committees; and, were it not that a supervisor at large is soon to be appointed, who will have the power to supervise the action of the Board, it might be advisable to add to the regular standing committees an investigating committee. The Jail Committee a short time since was, after an investigation of their purchases for the county, requested to resign, and did so. A new committee was then appointed, and the Board has already found it necessary to

LOOK AFTER THEM.

They purchased some shoes which would in a short time be as soleless as some of the members of the Board, and some surprise was occasioned when it was found that the county had been charged $1 75 per pair for them. The Law Committee was instructed to look into the matter, and yesterday they presented their inquiries in regard to the

CHARGES OF FRAUD

which had been made against the committee. It was asserted that the Jail Committee, after having purchased the shoes at from $1 05 to $1 10 per pair, procured a blank billhead from one of the dealers and filled it out, charging the county $1 75 per pair.

William H. Hollingshead, of the firm of Wallace & Hollingshead, testified that in February he sold 110 pairs of boots to John Brothers.

Superintendent Newman, of the Jail Committee, objected to the price being given, as John Brothers had to make a reasonable trade profit.

Witness continued—The price of the 110 pairs is $1 05 and $1 10; I never sold any boots to Kings county; the bill, as made out on one of Wallace & Hollingshead's billheads, was not made out by me or any member of the firm; I don't know how the billhead was obtained; (shoes taken from the case at the jail exhibited to witness) those were sold at my establishment.

Q. What would you sell that class of shoes to the county or any one else for?

Objected to by Supervisor Newman. Overruled.

A. I did offer to sell them to the county at one dollar a pair; I would sell them to private individuals at the same price; those are staple goods and have not varied in price for over a year.

After several other witnesses had been examined the investigation closed.

The Board met in the afternoon, when the Law Committee submitted their

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

They had investigated the case *pro* and *con.*, and found nothing. They found that the Jail Committee had paid one dollar and seventy-five cents per pair, which, it was asserted, might have been bought for one dollar per pair, but they were unable to discover any fraud or any evidence of fraud, and hoped they might be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. They were of course discharged, and the committee can purchase more shoes.

THE JUDGES' JUMP.

The jump of $3,000 per annum in the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which makes it $11,000 each, was not unlooked for, after the increase of the City Court Judges' to $10,000. The resolution of the Salary Committee fixing it at the above sum was adopted by a vote of 15 to 8.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

Supervisor HARMAN offered a resolution sustaining the passage of the bill of Assemblyman Goodrich to limit the annual expenditures of the Park Commissioners to $100,000, instead of $500,000, but the resolution was voted down.

THE BAY FISHERIES.

The Bunkers and the Manufacture of Oil—Is the Use of Purse Seines Illegal?

The fishery commission is now an object of considerable attraction in connection with the law creating it. The cause of this is the agitation being carried on in different parts of the State with reference to section four of the laws of 1870, which makes it unlawful for any person to set or use any pound, weir or set-net at any time between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June in each year in any of the waters within the jurisdiction of New York State, unless each of the meshes of said net is of as great an extent as five inches or two and a half inches between the bars, any net of less dimensions found in use to be confiscated to the State, and the person so using, in violation of the provision of section four, to forfeit the sum of $4 00 for each offence. Some lawyers hold that the law does not relate to the use of purse nets, while others argue to the contrary. A purse seine is from eighty to 100 feet in depth and 850 feet in length, but its meshes are less in extent than five inches, or two and a half inches between the bars, and is used for taking bunkers, bony fish and menhaden. From these species is made oil and scraps, the latter being extensively used by Long Island farmers as a fertilizer. It is not continually set, but is kept on board a large vessel, and is lowered when a school of the fish described are sighted. The season for catching them usually begins in May, and the business is carried on in Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Oil companies have floating factories, which keep within sight of the fishing smacks. Several such companies have been organized the past winter. Menhaden are caught to the extent of a hundred thousand at a haul, and the Down's Fishing Company last year caught three million in one week. Farmers, after they have harvested early crops, strew them in heaps about their fields to rot for manure. Thus the relation of the law to them becomes a matter of serious interest, and involves nearly a million dollars annually. If the law at present restricts the taking of these fish application is to be made to the Legislature for a modification, and, that no time might be lost, petitions are being circulated in every hamlet. The fishermen are undecided in the matter, some of them arguing for a prosecution of their work regardless of the law, others contending that the penalty is too heavy for a risk and advising concerted action and respect for the statute.

These fish are the food of the bass and bluefish, and it is held that if they are destroyed the edible species will wholly desert the bay waters. The opinion prevails that the shore fisheries have rapidly decreased since the establishment of those floating oil factories and the wholesale catching of the bony and menhaden fish. The matter is to be investigated by the fishery commission without delay.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1871.

The telegraphic facilities of the Department are to-day much improved, though not yet full. No reports have been received from the South Atlantic and Gulf stations.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometric pressure was this morning high in the Ohio valley, on Lake Michigan and in Georgia; low in the Eastern States, a decided minimum, with fresher high winds from Lake Ontario to Delaware Bay. The barometer was low in the Far West and at the Rocky Mountain station. The pressure has to-day risen rapidly on the lower lakes and in the Middle States, with clear weather from the Ohio to the ocean, but from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains threatening weather prevails, with quite a low barometer. Cloudy weather and brisk southwest winds are reported from the Pacific coast.

Probabilities.

Clear weather and fresh winds are favorable for Tuesday in the Middle and Eastern States. It is probable that a serious disturbance is now in progress in Nebraska and Iowa, which will reach the lakes during the day. There is no secure basis for further probabilities.

ALLEGED ABORTION.

Mysterious Death in a Down Town Hotel—Lady Physicians and Their Patients.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called upon to investigate the death of a woman named Agnes Clarke, aged thirty-two years, at the hotel No. 58 Dey street, while under the care of a Mrs. Dr. M. A. Miller, who keeps an office in the same house. She had sent a certificate to the Bureau of Vital Statistics asserting that death had been produced by peritonitis, the result of a miscarriage, but it was not considered satisfactory. About a week ago deceased came to her office and represented that she had attempted to effect an abortion, from the effects of which she was then suffering. Doctress Miller admitted her under her care, and two days afterward she gave birth to a four months child. She progressed favorably until Friday or Saturday, when, peritonitis setting in, she died on Sunday.

Though the woman was not disposed to be communicative, Mrs. Miller managed to elicit from her that she was married; that she had resided in New York for nearly ten years, and that her relatives lived at Newburg, N. Y.

Preparations for the funeral had already been made by the instructions of the father-in-law, about whom nobody seemed to know anything, and were conducted by an undertaker named Wilson, of Carmine street.

Dr. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination, but was unable to say whether death was produced by abortion or miscarriage. The inquest will be held to-day.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

An Ancient Politician's Mistake—Vaulting Ambition Overleaping Itself—The Doom of a Tyrant.

The appropriateness of Rev. Dr. Vidaver's discourse in the Thirty-fourth street Synagogue on Saturday will be more apparent in the light of this [illegible] of Purim is to be celebrated [illegible] day, which the Israelites [illegible] throughout the bounds of Judaism. The Amalekites and the Hamans who have persecuted the Jewish people all through the ages have been blotted or blotting from the face of the earth, and the persecutions of this people have made them the ardent lovers of liberty and haters of oppression all the world over. The feast of Purim celebrates one of the grandest deliverances recorded in ancient or modern history from the intrigues of a heartless tyrant, whose vaulting ambition overleaped itself and brought him to a height that he never expected to attain.

The Jews were captives in Babylon under the reign of Ahasuerus, and Haman was the "Big Six" of his day, the leading politician in the king's court. He had been spoiled by honors until he fancied that the government could not be carried on without him. There was a pious old Jew, who sat at the King's gate and who never bowed his head as the prime minister passed in and out. The puffed up politician could not stand this, and the less so when his wily wife and his friends began to sneer at him that he should be thus despised by one of the captive race. He determined not only to rid himself and the land of Mordecai, but of all the Jews in Babylon at the same time. His power over the King Ahasuerus appears to have been as great as that of modern politicians over kings and governors, and he readily obtained the King's consent to order the slaying of the Jews throughout all the provinces. The matter was so urgent the couriers were hastened with the order, which was to be executed on the days of the month represented by March 7 and 8. But the same night on which the King had given Haman this cruel permission he could not rest, and instead of calling music to his aid, as at other times, he sought for books, and, in looking over the chronicles of his reign, he discovered that the Jewish beggar, Mordecai, who sat daily at his gate, was a patriot of the purest type, and that he had once saved the king's life by discovering a plot which some of his courtiers had made to destroy him. It was a good time to reward him for this act of fidelity, and the king determined to do it.

It was early morn, and Haman, as so overjoyed at the apparent success of his plot he could not sleep either, and he hastened over to Shushan, the palace, and was stirring around the halls when the King sent a messenger to inquire who was there. Haman stepped into the royal presence, and as the King asked what would be a proper mark of esteem to show to a man whom the King delighted to honor, he thought in his heart, surely there is no one in all the realm whom the King can delight to honor but me, and, acting upon this idea, he said:—"Let the royal robe be placed on him and the King's seal ring be put on his hand, and let him ride on the King's mule, and one of the King's most worthy ministers lead him thus through the streets of the city, and proclaim before him that thus and thus shall be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor. "Good," said the king: "take Mordecai the Jew and do as you have said." Alas, what a fall! He did it, however, and then went to his house with a heavy heart, to hear his wife and his friends tell him that he had begun to fall before the captive race, and that he should finally fall. This of course was poor comfort; nevertheless it was true, and the best that they could give. Esther, the star, a Jewish maiden, was Queen at the time, and, having heard of Haman's wicked design, she sought an audience of the King and had his first order countervailed by the issuance of another in greater haste, authorizing the Jews in all his kingdom to defend themselves, and to slay all who came against them and all their known enemies, young and old. They did it to their own and the King's entire satisfaction, and thus those two days of contemplated destruction and sorrow were turned into days of rejoicing, and have been commemorated as such all along the ages by the sending of presents, one to another, and ascriptions of praise to God for the mighty deliverance and for Haman's just, but ignominious death, as recorded in the Bible. And to-day and to-morrow, in this city and vicinity, the feast will be appropriately observed. And in this spirit of joy and gladness the Board of Directors of the Asylum for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and the Female Industrial school and Home at No. 215 West Seventeenth street, will receive their friends and patrons each day, from eleven A. M. to four P. M., and other benevolent societies will also be glad of a visit to-day.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

The following official order has been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

The following transfers of troops are made and the movements will take place under the direction of the department commanders where the troops are now stationed:—

First—A regiment of infantry (the one that can be best spared and which has served longest on the frontier) is transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South, to proceed by rail to Louisville, Ky., to report for assignment to the department commander.

Second—The Seventh cavalry from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the South; eight companies to proceed by boat from Fort Leavenworth to Louisville, Ky., and the other four companies to follow by the same route as soon as they can be spared.

Third—The Sixth cavalry from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri; six companies to march as early as possible and the other six companies to follow as soon as they can be relieved by other cavalry now serving in the same department; this regiment to march to Fort Sill in the Indian country and thence to such points and by such routes as the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri may order.

Fourth—The School of Instruction for light artillery at Fort Reilly, Kansas, will be discontinued and the batteries distributed to the headquarters of their respective regiments, where the instruction and practice will be continued under the immediate supervision of their respective colonels. Battery K, First artillery, with guns, horses and equipments complete, will be shipped from Fort Leavenworth by boat to Pittsburg, thence by rail to Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, or such fort as may be appointed as headquarters of the First artillery. Battery A, Second artillery, will turn in their battery and equipment at the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and their horses to the quartermaster's department for issue to the Seventh cavalry, and will proceed by rail to the Presidio, San Francisco, where the department commander will cause the battery to be re-equipped and mounted as a four-gun battery. Battery C, Third artillery, will be sent by boat to Louisville, Ky., and thence by rail to Charleston, S. C., which will be made the headquarters of the Third artillery, to which point Colonel George W. Getty will proceed and take post subject to the orders of the Commanding General of the Department of the South.

Battery B, Fourth artillery, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, by boat, to Parkersburg, W. Va., or Belair, Ohio, and thence by rail to Fort McHenry, Md., the headquarters of that regiment.

The officers in command of these several departments will report from time to time, by letter or telegraph, to the commanding generals of the departments to which they are hereby assigned, their routes and movements, so that suitable arrangements may be made for their supplies.

By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

A BROOKLYN BOLOGNA.

Serious Quarrel Over the Possession of a Sausage—A Young Lady Stabbed by a Butcher.

Charles Vintz, a young German butcher, residing in Scholes street, Williamsburg, was arrested at a late hour on Sunday night and confined in the Sixth precinct on a charge of feloniously assaulting and cutting with a knife Miss Mary Kaab, a young woman who was visiting at his residence. When the arrest was made it was believed that the young woman was fatally cut and that Vintz intended to take her life. Yesterday, however, when the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Voorhies, Miss Kaab came into court and declared under oath before the magistrate that the cutting was purely accidental, and that it was done while she was making an attempt to take a bologna sausage from him while he was cutting it. She also said that her injuries were slight. Vintz was thereupon discharged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 25	Moon rises...eve	6 42
Sun sets	5 58	High water...morn	8 41

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Baltimore	Mar 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Westphalia	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Mar 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Delamatte, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J P Ames.

Ship Knight of Snowdoun (Br), Richardson, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Hetherdal (Nor), Torressen, Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Abbie Thomas (Br), Raymond, Amsterdam—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, Sevilla—S L Merchant & Co.

Bark Argentina, Alwood, Cadiz—S O Lond & Co.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos—Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Catherine (Dan), Clausen, Las Palmas—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sarah A Holbrook (Dan), Tooker, St Thomas—Penelon & Co.

Brig Arcadook, Bryant, Calbarien—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fidelia, White, Calbarien—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Union Star (Br), Merriam, St Johns, NF—D R De Wolf & Co.

Brig Alice M (Br), Commo, St John, NB—P I Nerlus & Son.

Brig Julia Lingley (Br), Pratt, St Marys, Ga—Henry & Parker.

Brig Lizzie H Kimball, Lunt, St Marys, Ga—Lunt Bros.

Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, Sisal—Marcial & Co.

Schr Abbie H Brown, Brown, Baracoa—B J Weinberg.

Schr Mary M (Br), Murray, Baracoa—B J Weinberg.

Schr Royal Arch (Br), Cassidy, St Johns, NF—George H Brewer.

Schr A C Buckley, Buckley, Indianola and Lavacca—Lyons, Ball & Co.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Mattie E Taber, Aldrich, Washington, DC—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Mary Edwards, Greenleaf, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers

Schr V Barkalew, Holmes, Bridgeport—Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Saida (Br), Masters, London Feb 8, via Cowes 18th, with mdse and 31 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Experienced strong gales from NW and SW all the passage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse, to Washington & Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Pelican, Smith, Lewes, Del, with mdse, to the New York and Delaware Steamship Co.

Ship P G Blanchard (of Yarmouth, Me), Bleiben, Callao Dec 1, via Hampton Roads March 2, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co, vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Cape Horn Dec 25 and crossed the Equator Feb 4 in lon 35; had fine weather; Jan 18, lat 32 14 S, lon 22 27, spoke ship Calcutta, from Liverpool for Aden.

Ship St Mark, Wood, Callao Nov 30, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Were 30 days to Cape Horn and were becalmed 2 days in sight of it; crossed the Equator Feb 4 in lon 32 21; from Bermuda had thick weather, with strong gales from NW and NE; took a pilot from boat G W Blunt, No 11, 5th inst; Feb 14, lat 19 51 N, lon 49 05, saw a large spar, apparently a vessel's lower mast, head up, projecting 10 or 15 feet above water.

Ship Cleopatra (Aus), Druscovich, Trieste 84 days, via Gibraltar Jan 26, with mdse to Dutilh & Co—vessel to master. Had strong NNW winds to Madeira, from thence to lat 20 calms and light variable winds; was becalmed 8 days.

Bark Witch of the Tees (Br), Bartley, Canton Sept 20, via Table Bay, CGH, Jan 4, with mdse, to Reinemann & Payson. Rounded Cape of Good Hope Jan 1, and crossed the Equator Feb 1 in lon 31; had fine weather until reaching this coast, then strong NE and NW winds.

Bark Savanna (Br), Knowlkoff, Shields Jan 5, with mdse, to Jas W Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Jas Welsh (Br), Hammond, St Pierre, Mart, 16 days, with sugar, to T T C F A Dwight & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Retriving, West, New Orleans for Liverpool, Feb 15, lat 28, lon 88, encountered a hurricane from SW to N, the vessel lying on her beam ends nearly 12 hours, sea making a clean breach over her; stove long boat, main rail, broke stanchions, started planksheer, head and cutwater, causing the vessel to leak badly; broke tiller and sustained sundry other damage; saw a quantity of cotton and wreck stuff, doors, cabin fittings, &c, apparently not long in the water. The P is anchored on the bar.

Brig Abbotsford (Br), Langenberg, Inagua Feb 23, with salt to Darrell & Nash—vessel to J A Horsey.

Schr J Morton (Br), Smith, Matanzas 9 days, with sugar, &c, to order. Sailed in company with bark Satellite, for New York; 2d inst, lat 28 11, lon 79 47, spoke brig Wm Robertson, from Cabarien for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary J Fisher, Lawrence, Baltimore 10 days, with grain, to Overton & Hawkins.

The steamship Avon, Young, from Cardiff, is consigned to Austin, Baldwin & Co (not as before reported).

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

Schr E J Harry, Meriden, Boston for Baltimore.

Schr Louisa, Kyler, Boston for New York.

Schr Rachel Vannaman, Brewer, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Comstock, Lester, Provincetown for New York.

Schr Jed Frye, —, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Mary C Faulkner, —, New Bedford for New York.

Schr E W Kimball, Hall, New Bedford for Port Johnson.

Schr Arthur Hudson, Hamilton, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Isabella, Merritt, Taunton for New York.

Schr Lucy Doane, Boyle, Fall River for Baltimore.

Schr Marion Draper, Mealy, Providence for New York.

Schr Peter, Lodel, Providence for New York.

Schr E P Campbell, Waycob, Providence

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), CORNER 12th st.—A first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches and all kinds of baking and desserts; good reference.

16 CARMINE ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; will assist at plain washing; good reference.

32 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR CANAL ST., THIRD floor, front room.—A young woman as cook or laundress.

45 WEST 19TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Call for two days at present employer's.

49 EAST 9TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; one who understands her business and can come well recommended. Cal from 10 to 2 o'clock.

58½ 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., REAR house.—A first class French cook in a private family; unexceptionable references.

63 41ST ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; best city reference. Call or address.

85 CARMINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, or as laundress; good city reference.

85 10TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 16TH STS.—A respectable young girl as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is competent to give entire satisfaction; city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday if not engaged.

118 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A competent woman as first class cook; understands her work thoroughly; best city reference.

118 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first class cook; has good city reference. Can be seen till engaged.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A competent woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, poultry, game, &c.; no objection to a boarding house; good city and country reference.

119 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking.

120 LAURENS ST., IN BASEMENT.—AN ENGLISH woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family or gentleman's place in the country; understands all kinds of baking and desserts. Call for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in some private family; good city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; will assist at washing; no objection to a short distance in the country.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

156 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the bakery.—A respectable young woman as first class cook and to assist with the washing if required; good city reference.

159 56TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.—A respectable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook, first rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference from last employer.

164 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do plain cooking or to take care of children; has country reference.

192 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 22D ST.—TWO cousins; one as first class cook or seamstress, the other as laundress or to do chamberwork; good reference. None but gentlemen's private family need apply from 12 till 2.

201 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EXCELLENT cook by the city or country; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent city references. Call for two days.

203 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS plain cook the other as chambermaid in a small private family; will do washing and ironing together; good reference from last place.

206 WEST 16TH ST.—A WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; laundress preferred; good city references.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good cook in a small private family, would assist in the washing; best city reference.

212 WEST 32D ST., CANDY STORE.—A PROTESTant woman as first class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.

214 WEST 56TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—A good plain cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; good city reference.

215 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, as first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; city reference. Call or address.

219 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman as good plain cook; would assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 35TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—A respectable girl as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of poultry and game; best city references given.

221 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A settled woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family.

222 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing; best city references.

230 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Two respectable girls; one as first class cook, and the other chambermaid and assist with washing, in a first class boarding house. Call for two days.

231 EAST 35TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED COOK IN a private family; one who understands her business; best city reference. Ring bell No. 3. Call for two days.

234 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; city or country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

235 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK OR as laundress; good city reference. Call for three days.

236 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., FIRST floor.—Young woman as good cook in a private family; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

238 WEST 25TH ST.—AS COOK; WILL ASSIST with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, pies and cakes; no objection to the country; good references.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A GOOD COOK AND EXCELlent baker. Best city references.

245 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; can be seen for two days.

245 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., IN THE REAR.—A Protestant woman to cook by the day or week; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen for one week.

245 WEST 3RD ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO COMPEtent girls; one as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Three years' city reference from last place.

246 WEST 20TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH woman as first class cook in a good private family; understands her business; has twenty-four years' experience in the country; can take care of milk and butter, either city or country; or would go in a good Jewish family if required; good city reference. Call for two days.

247 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; no objections to a first class boarding house; is an excellent baker.

249 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—A competent cook in a private family; best city reference as to capability.

252 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., top floor.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

254 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; to be seen for two days.

263 WEST 3RD ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer to go together in a private family; leave the present place in order, none of the family being upset by housekeeping; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

296 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; satisfactory city reference as to character, honesty and ability. Call three days.

304 EAST 3RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and waitress in an American family; best city reference.

304 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference.

306 EAST 23RD ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE AGED woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country.

312 EAST 3RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do the general housework; best city reference.

313 EAST 3RD ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer in a small American family; best city reference.

319 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; referee to last place.

326 EAST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman would like to go out to do the cooking and take charge of cooking; no objection to doing the coarse washing and iron out; best city reference.

329 WEST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference. Call two days.

330 EAST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A German, out at confirmation, as cook for a family of twelve, and the coarse washing. The other as chambermaid and to do the fine washing in family work some, good city references from their last place.

333 EAST 3RD ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A YOUNG woman as cook, willing to assist in the washing; understands her business; good city reference.

334 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE PROtestant girls, sisters; one to do the cooking and the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do the work of a small private family; good city references. Call till called.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

340 46TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESpectable woman as good cook in a respectable family; is a good maker of bread; good city reference. Call for two days.

341 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—An experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and poultry; is an excellent baker; willing and obliging; best reference.

347 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A Protestant woman as cook in a private family or respectable boarding house; understands cooking, bread baking and desserts; good city reference.

348 EAST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker; a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A woman as first class professed cook; understands the French and all the new styles of cooking; is an experienced housekeeper. Such as want a capable woman to take the entire charge will find one to suit any of the first families by calling at the above address. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Best city reference.

391 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing; also a young girl, of 14, to do waiting and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

401 10TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

402 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW and daughter; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

419 GREENWICH ST., CORNER HUBERT, FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable Protestant girl as good plain cook and to wash and iron.

443 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; is a good bread and pastry maker; four years' reference.

459 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last places; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

463 4TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 31ST ST.—A RESpectable woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit maker, has good city reference from her last place.

507 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A trustworthy young woman as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, best city reference. No objection to a boarding house.

512 GREENWICH ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

534 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference of nearly three years from her last place.

550 40TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—A young girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place. Call Tuesday and Wednesday if not engaged.

717 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A middle aged woman as cook, good city reference.

861 3D AV., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD COOK AND to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable family.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts.—A respectable woman as cook; will assist with the washing if required, would have no objection to go to the country; good city reference given.

1,436 BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; city reference. Call for three days.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 GANSEVOORT ST., CORNER 9TH AV., OVER THE bakery, top floor, front room.—A respectable young girl to do upstairs work; can do plain sewing; or would do housework in a small private family; references. Call for two days.

5 CARMINE ST., OVER THE BAKERY.—A RESPECtable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

5 MINETTA ST., NEAR BLEECKER, IN THE REAR.—A respectable young English woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

7 EAST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference from last place; no objections to the country.

8 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS CHAMBERMAID, or would assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, where she has been for the last 17 years.

26 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON avs.—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has first class city reference. Apply for two days.

29 WEST 25TH ST., AT HER LATE EMPLOYER'S.—A competent young woman as chambermaid or waitress or both combined.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer. Best city reference.

43 EAST 52D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and dressmaker; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

45 WEST 16TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days.

56 RIVINGTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or nurse in some private family; best references.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamberwork or sewing, or to mind children; best city reference from last place.

101 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to assist in washing; city reference from last employer.

104 8TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A competent girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of growing children; has the best city reference.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference.

113 ELDRIDGE ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse; can take care of an infant; would like to travel with a lady.

118 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

121 9TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A competent, respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city references.

134 WEST 24TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL AS light chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. Call for three days.

135 EAST 19TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; has three years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen until engaged; country preferred for the summer.

141 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing.

142 HENRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; would have no objection to travel with a lady to Europe.

143 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress or waitress. Best city reference.

144 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and to assist with washing, or to take care of children.

146 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and to take care of growing children in a private family; best city reference.

155 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH AVS.—As chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference.

156 WEST 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with washing or do plain sewing; has five years' city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

161 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with the washing; city references.

202 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable woman as chambermaid, cook, or to do plain sewing in a small family.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

219 WEST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and take care of children or chamberwork and plain sewing; city reference.

230 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference.

230 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do the washing and ironing; understands ironing; would do chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city references.

232 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; has three years' reference from present employer, where she can be seen until engaged; country preferred for the summer.

235 WEST 23RD ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNdertakes all kinds of fancy cooking, bread and biscuit of all kinds and pastry, soups, jellies and desserts; best references. Call or address for two days.

236 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY from England, with other valid as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address A. B. for two days.

239 WEST HOUSTON ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Varick.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands fitting; good city reference.

236 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—FIRST floor.—In a private family, as chambermaid and nurse; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Best city reference.

237 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

244 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good references.

253 8D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid not to do sewing; has a knowledge of hairdressing; best city reference. Call for 3d. C.

258 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; a fine washer and ironer. Apply before 2 o'clock at her present employer's.

302 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., second floor.—A respectable girl, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; best city reference.

303 LAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

304 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

308 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best reference from her last employer.

309 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting; city reference. Call Tuesday and Wednesday.

311 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing.

313 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, in a private family as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days.

317 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference.

319 EAST 24TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, TO do chamberwork or general housework.

322 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employers.

330 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and assist with washing, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

335 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN THE COUNtry to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

335 EAST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; willing to take care of children; refers to last employer.

342 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

342 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or nurse in a small private family; no objection to a small private boarding house. Call for two days.

347 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or general housework in a small family; best references.

367 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or as cook in a small family; good reference.

371 EAST 31TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference.

413 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 6.—Two respectable young girls, together, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; good city references.

420 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

427 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of a childless sew; good city reference.

454 WEST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference from last place.

485 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing; can fute. Can be seen at her present employer's.

510 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT, ONE DOOR from 24th st.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; has good references; will go to the country.

528 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECtable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting; can assist with the washing and ironing and fute. First class city reference.

548 GREENWICH ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND Charlton.—A respectable Welsh girl to do chamberwork and washing.

551 EAST 15TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress; an American family preferred.

563 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house; the best city references. Call for two days.

696 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best references from last place.

943 6TH AV., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A RESPECtable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress.

1,112 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; best city references. Call for two days.

1,419 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH sts.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1 MILLIGAN PLACE, BETWEEN 19TH AND 11TH sts.—As superior dressmaker, who is also a thorough seamstress; best city reference.

6 CARMINE ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES SOME more engagements in private families, with or without her own machine; wages moderate. Call or address.

106 EAST 4TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers; is competent to cut and fit dresses; will go out by the day or week.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR, SECond house.—A dressmaker and seamstress wishes a few more engagements by the week in private families; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Call for two days.

113 EAST 8TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a few more engagements to cut out by the day or week in families; is an excellent cutter and fitter; understands different machines; satisfactory reference as to work done. Can be seen or address DRESSMAKER.

125 HENRY ST.—AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; is a very good dressmaker and hairdresser; can operate on a sewing machine; would work by the day until suited; best city reference. Address SEAMSTRESS.

130 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker would like a few lady customers at her own residence; no objections to go out by the day to cut and fit.

131 EAST 8TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV., OVER THE grocery store.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or week, or would take work home at moderate prices. Walking Suits made in every style; can furnish her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; city reference; ring fourth bell.

145 ELDRIDGE ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG lady, a stranger in the city, as seamstress with a respectable lady; understands using Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to assist with housework. Call or address for two days.

148 3D AV., NEAR 15TH ST., IN THE HAIRDRESser's store.—A dressmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming for ladies and children in the latest style, would make a few more engagements by the day or week; can trim with exquisite taste; is very quick at the needle; can operate on three machines; city reference. Call during this week.

151 EAST 3D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork; would go out by the week; would go to the country; city reference.

160 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month; is a good dressmaker and can tailor after a dressmaker; no objection to the country.

162 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement by the day or week, or would take work home; has her own machine; terms moderate.

178 6TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes some engagements by the day or week; has worked several years in Paris; can furnish her own sewing machine. Call at private door.

210 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A fashionable dressmaker would like to find employment for a few days in the week at a private residence.

216 WEST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to learn dressmaking; is a good sewer and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

237 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork if necessary; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good city ref. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at present employer's.

239 WEST 17TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day, or would take work at her rooms; is a first class cutter; understands making and trimming all kinds of ladies' and children's garments in the very latest styles; very best references. Miss KENNY.

221 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as seamstress; cut and fit perfectly; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

227 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class dressmaker is desirous to go out by the day or week; competent fitter and trimmer for ladies or children.

231 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by the day, week or month; best city reference. Call or address.

235 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out by the day or week as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator.

238 EAST 23RD ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A first class dressmaker; is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator.

240 EAST 24TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more evenings work for the three week; is a good fitter and trimmer; has good references. Call for two days.

247 EAST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements by the day or week; prices moderate. Call or address F. W. HOWARD.

262 WEST 23RD ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced dressmaker to work by the day, or would take work home; has her own machine; terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

271 3D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A YOUNG lady desires a few more customers; is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and will work by the day or week.

301 EAST 43D ST., ON 2D AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference; the other as competent chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

304 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family and fine sewing, working on dressmaking; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to do the chamberwork; best reference; will be found obliging. Call for two days.

305 EAST 34TH ST.—TWO FIRST CLASS DRESSmakers desire the work of two or three more first class families; will go out by the day or take it home; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses of all kinds and of latest style.

319 EAST 37TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to sew and make herself useful in a private family.

322 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements by the day; cuts and trims in all the new styles; first class references. Call or address.

329 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to do light chamberwork; best city reference.

337 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address. Mrs. MAXWELL.

340 2D AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. City references.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., first floor.—A fashionable dressmaker to go out by the day; is a good fitter, can be recommended by first class ladies; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker to work by the day; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS BY THE day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, can operate on machine; best city reference.

400 EAST 57TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A YOUNG woman desires to sew with a dressmaker, is a first class sewer and buttonhole maker. Call or address for two days.

405 EAST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As first class seamstress; is a good dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; good city reference. Call for two days.

441 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a good operator; will take her own machine if required. Call or address for two days.

510 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 34TH ST., FIRST floor.—A first class dressmaker would like to engage with a few families for their spring work to go out by the day or take it home, can cut, fit and trim in best style; also children's suits. Call for this week.

604 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., third floor, front room.—An experienced person wishes a few more families' sewing at her own house; is a first class shirt maker; also understands ladies' and children's underclothing, also boys' suits; tucking, cording and braiding done at the shortest notice. Inquire for Mrs. McGRATH.

647 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A first class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day, or will do work at her own house at a reasonable price; understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' clothing; dresses repaired. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

718 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A young woman as dressmaker and seamstress by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

838 8D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., first floor.—A respectable young girl as seamstress; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

945 3D AV., RING THE THIRD BELL.—A COMpetent seamstress by the day, week or month; good cutter, fitter and operator. Can be seen for three days.

1,237 BROADWAY, IN THE STORE.—A DRESSmaker, who is an excellent fitter and trimmer, to go out by the day in private families. Call or address for two days.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MODISTE SOLICITS ORDERS in strictly first families; styles and prices first class. Address MODISTE, station F, New York.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT BY THE DAY or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESSMAKER, box 111 Herald Branch office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE TWO or three first class families to work for by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

3D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., IN THE crockery store.—A young girl to do housework in a small family; is a good plain washer and ironer; good city reference.

5 CARMINE ST., OVER THE BAKERY.—A RESPECtable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

45 WEST 16TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—TO do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

114 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in the city or country; has good references. Can be seen for two days.

115 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECtable girl in a private family to do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

116 MADISON ST., ROOM 9.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; can give the best city references from her last place; to be seen for two days.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING.—AN ENGLISH girl to do general housework in a small American family of not more than three.

126 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small private family; good references.

137 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; is willing and obliging; good reference.

149 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable woman to do housework or to cook, wash and iron in a small family; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO do general housework, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer, city or country; good city reference.

202 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed, to do housework; is willing and obliging; would assist with any work. Call for two days.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG girl to do the housework of a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference.

215 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECtable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call on or address J. S., for three days.

219 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

219 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private American family; is a good washer and ironer; six years in her last place.

237 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; satisfactory references.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family.

242 EAST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family.

249 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best reference.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to do housework in some private family; good reference.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A respectable woman to do housework in some private family. Good city reference.

343 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; has good city reference.

169 WEST 3RD ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; competent of taking full charge of a baby; good references. Call for two days.

116 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as child's nurse; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

118 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children.

128 WEST 27TH ST.—A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN as first class nurse; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best city references.

136 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby.

139 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, from 14 to 16 years of age, wants to take care of one or two children; resides with her parents. Call for two days.

147 EAST 37TH ST., OUR FATHERS'.—A YOUNG girl to do light work, of respectable parents, as children's maid or to wait on ladies in a private family.

155 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced young woman as nurse; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; good city reference.

161 27TH ST

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street. This is the only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A. M. STEWART WANTS A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER and milliner at 795 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class embroiderers. Apply, with references and sample of work, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A.—WET NURSES, WITH ABUNDANCE OF BREAST-milk, can immediately find situations at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 206 6th st., near Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED.—ALSO A saleswoman to go a short distance out of the city. Apply at 29 East 16th st.

A.—WANTED, AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th st., two American or English girls; one up stairs, one in laundry; wages $10 to $20. References required.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; one having city reference preferred. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., WANT SEVERAL FIRST class operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines to make fine custom shirts; also buttonhole makers and finishers. Apply, with references, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPErators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, who will be paid by the piece, at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $10 and upwards per week. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTED—AT 242 EAST 55D ST., A small American family, for general housework; must understand good plain cooking, washing and ironing.

A GIRL WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO cook, assist with the washing and ironing and do the work of the basement floor. Apply, with city reference, at 31 St. Mark's place, after 9 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; 16 WEST 46th st.; must assist in washing and take care of basement and kitchen; city reference required. Apply for two days.

DRAWER MAKERS WANTED.—EXPERIENCED operators only need apply at 557 Broadway.
UNION ADAMS & CO.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at 50 East 29th st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; she must be perfectly able to teach French and music. For further particulars address or apply at 113 Water st., room No. 2.

HEAD DRESSMAKER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED to a first class trade and capable of managing 25 hands; salary from $1,000 per year up. Call on or address Madame R., 159 West Houston st.

IRONERS ON WHITE SKIRTS WANTED—BY ANDRUS BROS., 55 to 61 Hudson st., American Express Building.

MILLINERS WANTED—WANTED, FIRST CLASS MILLINERS, and none but those need apply at Mrs. L. STEPHANTS, 828 3d av., between 50th and 51st sts.

MILLINER WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS milliner and trimmer; liberal wages. Apply at once. Mlle. POWER, 880 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND SALESWOMEN WANTED.—TWO first class milliners and two good millinery saleswomen can find steady employment and good salary by addressing, with reference, R. J. FAIR, New York Store, Northampton, Mass.

NECKTIE MAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED hands to work in store; also an operator; shields given out. TOPHAM, RUTHERFORD & WELLS, 50 Bowery st.

NURSE WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A PROtestant girl (English or Scotch preferred) to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply this day (Tuesday), at 153 West 16th st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TIE MAKERS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway; only thoroughly experienced hands employed at first class prices.

TWO GOOD IRONERS WANTED—AT JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S, Broadway and 11th st. Entrance to the workroom in 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 820 West 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 12 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE, TO take care of children. Apply at 220 West 26th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER. CALL FROM 12 till 5 o'clock at S. A. BEEKMAN'S, 446 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS STARCHER AND NEW shirt ironers, at laundry 402 1st av., corner 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON AND DO GENeral housework. 355 East 51st st.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, A GIRL to do general housework. 52 5th av., basement.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH city reference, as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 141 West 42d st.

WANTED—A MILLINER, WHO ALSO UNDERSTANDS selling, to go to a neighboring city; reference required. Apply to S. FRANKENTHAL, 334 Canal st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS; ONLY FIRST CLASS dress trimmers need apply.
Mme. F. PINCHON, 19 Brevoort place.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, FOR FINEST custom work. 19 West 4th st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' machines for muslin goods. Apply to MILLS & GISS, 616 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson's sewing machine, to do fine linen work. Apply at 21 East 16th st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE GROVER & BAKER machine. Only those competent to do the finest work need apply. Mrs. H. PARKER, 425 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; references required. Call at 112 West 21st st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to make herself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at 111 West 43d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; city reference required. Apply after 9 o'clock at 185 East 60th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business, in a private boarding house. Apply at 29 West 26th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress; city references required. Apply at 20 West 59th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business; references required. Apply from 10 to 12, at No. 19 West 39th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress; must be a good plain sewer; city reference. Inquire from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 14 West 17th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply, for two days, at 147 East 28th st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK and to wait on the table; one who understands plain sewing preferred. Call at 185 Elm st., near Broome st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 354 3d st., third floor, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED A NEAT GERMAN GIRL IN VERY SMALL American family; no children; must be a good washer and ironer; reference required. Apply at 215 Monroe st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRESSMAKERS AND APprentices. Apply to E. DAVENPORT, 761 3d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family. Apply, with city reference, at 421 West 53d st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED COOK, WILLing to assist with washing and ironing, in a small family. Apply at 47 West 43d st.

WANTED—30 QUICK, SMART SEWERS TO MAKE rosettes; girls taken to learn; liberal wages paid while learning, at Miss L. McGINNIS', 121 4th av., up stairs.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK FOR A RESTAURant and oyster saloon. Apply at 270 Myrtle av., corner Clermont st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A RESTAURANT; A WOman who thoroughly understands the business. Apply this morning, at 42 Willet st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND; must assist with the washing for a small family. Apply from 10 to 12 to-morrow morning, at room No. 1, No. 5 Wall st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WHO WISHES A permanent home as chambermaid, seamstress and to assist with children. Call at No. 5 West 30th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; must be thoroughly experienced. Only such need apply at 29 East 14th st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT AND WILLING girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 661 4th av., between 43d and 44th sts. Wages $12 per month.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Only those with city references need apply at 449 Lexington av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business; also a dishwasher, a chambermaid and a washerwoman. Apply at Chling saloon, 436 9th av., near 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of trimming and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; references required. Inquire at 54 West 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; MUST BE thoroughly neat, honest and temperate; one having best city reference. Apply at 37 East 30th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, AN OPERATOR FOR Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also a vest maker and trimmer; only experienced hands need apply. 21 East 19th st., two doors west of Union square, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE AGED, PROtestant woman, German preferred, to take care of children. One who can give good references can procure a good situation by applying, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at 547 Madison av., second house from corner 55th st.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, and a Protestant, one who fully understands the care of an infant and would be willing to experiment the change of three growing children; city references required; to such a person a good home can be offered. Address MERCHANT, Herald office, giving address, &c.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO CHAMberwork, washing and ironing in a small private family. Call with references at 21 East 24th st.

WANTED—A LADY OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE, at a salary of $12; none need apply but those who have a refined education, Sabbath school experience and general business knowledge. 117 Nassau st., office 23.

WANTED—A NURSE, GERMAN PREFERRED, TO go with a family to Texas; a suitable girl will secure a good home and reasonable wages. Call any day this week at 11 East 43d st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—TO GO TO MOBILE, ALA., A COMPEtent dressmaker; $40 per month and board. Also a milliner for same place; $30 per month and board. Apply to A. WHEELER, 522 Broadway.

WANTED.—ONLY THE VERY BEST OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, on fine custom shirts, can find steady employment at MICHAELIS & KASKELL'S, 653 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go a short distance into the country; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Maiden lane, up stairs, between 10 and 3.

3 FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS wanted. Apply at 31 Division st.

49 EAST 8TH ST.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO CHAMbermork and waiting. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

292 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS PRIVATE watchman; has been twenty-three years with last employer; best city reference. Call for one week.

319 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN (Protestant) as waiter or to go out with the carriage. Best city reference given.

337 6TH AV.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, AS waiter in a private family; best city reference; city or country. Call on or address M. C., for two days, at J. M. Button's.

900 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH ST.—AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable reference. Call on or address J. P.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as waiter; can furnish first class city references. Address T. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, AS WAITER OR IN ANY light employment; wages no object. Address D. F., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A grocery or liquor store; has experience, and can loan a little money as security to his employer. Call on or address J. M., 45 Ferry st.

A TRIP TO SOME WARM CLIMATE IS WANTED—BY a young medical man, in some steamer or ship where his services would be equivalent to his passage. Address MEDICUS, Herald office.

A BOY, AGED 16, LIVING WITH HIS MOTHER, would like a situation in a wholesale grocery or dry goods house; has filled the position of collector; best references from last places. Address G. H. A., box 140 Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway.

I WILL GIVE $50 BONUS TO THE PARTY WHO will procure me a permanent situation as porter at $15 per week, or $100 to the party who will procure me a like position at $75 per month; I am 5 feet 10 inches; write a good hand. Address J. G. R., Herald office.

TO GENTLEMEN AND FARMERS.—WANTED, BY THE 1st of April, by an Englishman, a situation as first class cheese maker, or as farmer; perfectly understands the breeding and rearing of all sorts of stock cattle; can give good references. Address or apply to G. N., Post office, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN SOME large business place; can come well recommended. Address C. ZINCKE, 160 Forsyth st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A QUIET, ACTIVE middle aged man, as bartender in a first class down town place. Address DOWN TOWN, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A clothing house; is a good packer and could keep stock or measure cloth. Address J. B. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUATION as trackmaster of a railway or sailing master of a vessel or yacht, or would take charge of either; willing to do anything to obtain a situation at a fair salary. Address ABRAM COLE, Tottenville, S. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

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A GOOD, NEAT AND MODERATELY QUICK writer wanted; one with some office experience. Address, in own hand, T., box 4,145 Post office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN FROM ABROAD, WHO speaks and writes the Spanish language, is desirous of employment where this language is required. Address A. S. B., No. 11 West 11th st., New York.

A FIRST CLASS MAN DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT with a drug or druggist's sundry house as traveller; extensive experience; references A1. Address box 218 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and having a general good idea of business, is looking for a situation as cashier, bookkeeper or salesman; knows French and German and can give security if required. Address E. G., 166 Elm st.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, WITH GOOD REFerences, speaking English, French and German fluently, desires a position as correspondent, clerk or salesman; 2½ years' experience in a banking office; willing to go South or West. Address E. H., care of Robt. Niemann, 384 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENT, &C., by a thoroughly competent, experienced man; would make himself generally useful; salary moderate; excellent references. Address PRACTICAL, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—APPLY, FROM 9 TO 12, TO J. M. SELTZER, 403 Hudson st.

DRUGS.—A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING SALESMAN, with a large acquaintance, is now open for an engagement; salary or commission. Address EXPERIENCE, box 206 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent clerk, qualified to take charge. Address J. H. C., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A COMPETENT APOTHECARY wants a good situation in a thriving drug store in the country; best references. Address H. B., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND reliable drug clerk is desirous of an engagement; good references. Address B. W., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, SL OF SIX YEARS' experience in England, wants a situation, wholesale or retail; good recommendations. Address G. JEFFERY, 12 Carmine st.

UPHOLSTERY SALESMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG man familiar with selling upholstery goods may address, with reference, stating salary, UPHOLSTERY, Herald office.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY AT 855 3d av. to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT IN AN office; must be a good writer and correct at figures. Address S., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN; ONE ACquainted with country merchants. Address E. C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen for the dress goods and hosiery departments. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED AND COMPETENT man to devote a few evenings a week to write up and balance a set of books. One having good references as to qualifications, &c., may address P. A. B., 68 Chambers st.

WANTED—AN AT SALESMAN, TO SELL A SPEcialty among the first class grocery and restaurants in the city. Address, with references, COMMERCE, box 2,943 Post office.

WANTED—SALESMAN, GERMAN PREFERRED, FOR necktie and bows, on Special commission; must be acquainted with jobbing trade. 538 Grand st., up stairs. Peddlers wanted also.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FURNITURE SALESMAN; a young man, to go about seven miles from the city. Address, stating terms and qualifications, FURNITURE, Herald office.

WANTED—IRISH SALESMAN, FOR A FIRST CLASS city grocery and retail house, to go to a neighboring city; references required. Apply to S. FRANKENTHAL, 334 Canal st.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a Southern retail dry goods; one who has had experience in shipping and looking after later best references required. Apply to F. FORBITT & CO., 490 Broome st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OR BOY, WHO HAS HAD some experience in the manufacturing stationery business (retail). Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating references, exact salary and experience, A. S. M., box 128 Fourth Herald office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, MAKING jewelry a specialty, a salesman to be located with city, Brooklyn and near town fancy goods; no others arrangements will be made with a competent party. Address, with references, IMPORTER, box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, ONE CAPable and willing to assist in the store of a specific edition to the trade may address, with references, with year's salary, which must be very moderate, CONNISSEUR, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom, in the city or country; best reference. Call on or address MARTIN MORE, 145 West 16th st.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in the country as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. 308 East 11th st., or address P. B.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man; Brooklyn preferred; first class references. Address W. C., box 149 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of city and country references. Call or address 359 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the harness store.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as groom or coachman; good reference. Apply at 152 East 26th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; is a first class driver. Call on or address E. S., 51 West 26th st., private stable.

ANY ONE WISHING A GOOD AMERICAN COACHman, married, with good city references as to the care and driving of horses, will find one by addressing JAMES P. WHITE, 123 West 24th st., room 15, for two days.

A FIRST CLASS KITCHEN GARDENER WISHES TO get a good situation; thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses and graperies; good references. Address J. M., box 127 Herald office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, SCOTCH, WISHES A SITUATION as assistant gardener; can milk or make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address R. S., box 125 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable single young man; is sober, steady and a good driver; can do plain gardening if required; good reference. Address D. M., box 199 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SINgle Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer. Call on or address T. G., private stable, 9 East Thirty-ninth street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS gardener and to take charge of horses; understands the use of carpenters' tools; a man of taste in bouquets; best reference. Address JOHN SMITH, Herald office.

A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS GARDENER, married; has long experience in the cultivation of fruits and flowers under glass, and laying out of grounds. Address W. D., box 118 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE single Frenchman as vegetable gardener in a private family; understands cold and hot graperies in all branches; good reference given. Address JOHN VICTOR, 198 Spring st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FARMER AND GARdener; understands both branches; none need apply but those wanting a first class man. Address H., box 1,018 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS FRENCH coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable reference. Call on or address R. D., 125 East 53th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and gardener, and will be found useful around the place; has good city references and can be recommended from last place. Address J., box 202 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO GET A SITUATION AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; generally understands taking charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. M., box 110 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman, in the city or country, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can be well recommended from his last employer's. Address A. B., box 160 Herald office.

AN AMERICAN FARMER FROM THE COUNTRY wishes a situation; understands farming and vegetable gardening in all branches; wife is a first class butter maker; good references. Call on or address FARMER, 240 West 26th street.

A GERMAN GARDENER, UNMARRIED, WHO speaks English and has had long experience in raising flowers, vegetables and fruits, also in attending greenhouses and vines, wishes to change his place. Apply to Mr. SCHILLING, 296 Bowery, cigar store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man of long experience in the business. Can be seen at 1,895 Broadway, corner 82d st., harness maker's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a single man, who knows his business; will make himself useful; is not afraid of work. Address D. N., box 152 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPectable, industrious man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; thorough groom; experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W., coachman, box 118 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—UNDERSTANDS the care of grapery, greenhouse, fruits and vegetables; is married, no family; good reference. Address R. R., box 140 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who understands hot and cold vineries; also the growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; Protestant; good reference. Address G. W., box 147 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced fruit, flower, vegetable and hothouse gardener; understands laying out new grounds; married, no children; references No. 1. Address this week VITUS, box 192 Herald office.

GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the cultivation of hot-house grapes, &c., with unexceptionable references for industry, sobriety and capability. Address, for two weeks, GARDENER, Ursuline Convent, East Morrisania.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced, practical man; married, one child; has had charge of good places and given good satisfaction; good city reference. Address R. B., care of A. Bridgeman & Son, seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man with small family; understands the business in every department; greenhouse, grape and the general care of a gentleman's place; city reference. Can be seen at Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway, or address H. W.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A N EXPErienced practical man, with a wife and one small child, who thoroughly understands the care of graperies and greenhouses, laying out of new grounds, &c.; best reference. Address X. Y. Z., at A. Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway, for three days.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class gardener in the management of a gentleman's place, green house, hot and cold graperies, fruits and vegetables and all other departments; is married; no family. Any gentleman in want of a first class gardener will meet one by addressing R. R., box 111 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO practically understands the raising of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and plants; is a good hand on grapes; has had and would wish to get full charge of a gentleman's place; can give entire satisfaction, as reference will certify; is married; has one baby. Call on or address M. S. RUSSELL, gardener, office of Sparkman & Co., 226 Pearl st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—OR WOULD act as gardener and coachman, by one who thoroughly understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability, honesty and sobriety; is married; one in family; wife would take charge of laundry or dairy if required. Address C. D., gardener, Passaic Post office. All answers promptly attended to.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE MAN, Scotch; understands the care and management of horses; excellent references. Call on or address W. R., 291 Fulton st., seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and plain gardener; country preferred; is willing to make himself useful; good references. Address T. R., box 198 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man; understands the care of horses and cows; willing and obliging, honest, sober and industrious; city reference. Address M. C., box 191 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SINGLE man; no objection to the country; well recommended and thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address MARTIN, for two days, 20 Lexington av., corner of 23d st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A PROtestant young man. Address H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO WORK ON A FARM. Call at 43 Harrison st. JOHN F. BAERLEY.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO GO ON A farm; man to work on farm, woman to cook. Apply at 47 Leonard st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; is competent. Address F. H., care D. Wright, 311 4th av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man; has best references and understands well the profession. Address JOHN P. L., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best city reference. Call at or address 117 West 44th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; best city reference as to sobriety and honesty; trustworthy and obliging. Address W. M., 61 University place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (NO ENCUMbrance), a situation; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first class cook; both Protestants; have new references. Address P. G., box 107 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address E. S., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; understands fruit trees, flowers and vegetables; the care of horses, cows; good references. Address F. P., station B, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give best references. Address GARDENER, box 173 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; understands the care of horses; accustomed to driven; can be highly recommended; honest, sober and willing. Address B. M., box 157 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the former as a single man as coachman, and experienced city driver; wife as first class cook; have the best city and country references. Call at or address No. 6 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, EXperienced in vineries and hothouses and greenhouses, and can take care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address for four days R. C. GARDENER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; good references; no objection to the country. Call on or address M. H. R., 230 4th av., Sagaille harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, NO family, to take care of a farm or a gentleman's place, with a couple of cows and horse and a plain vegetable garden; best references. Address JOHN GARRETT, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, with no encumbrance, as good plain gardener; understands the care of horses, milk cows and do general work about a gentleman's place; is fond of stock and understands the business; can produce the best of references. Address for two days P. M., box 127 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORner 25th st.—An American, middle aged, large, strong, intelligent man; only a respectable American of Englishman, aged about 35. References required.

A BOY, 16 TO 18, NOT AFRAID OF WORK; GOOD chance; speak German; fine, fancy and millinery goods store. 112 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A. T. STEWART & CO., WANT WELL EDUCATED and intelligent cash and stock boys, who will be promoted to the position of salesmen as soon as competent. Apply, with references, before 9 A. M., at Broadway and 10th st.

A.—MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, LEARN TELEGRAPHing; $30. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening; demand for operators; positions obtained immediately.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE; CITY AND country; Mark Twain's "Autobiography and First Romance;" price 50c.; $5 a day. 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5, corner Greenwich.

AN ACTIVE BOY, LIVING WITH HIS PARENTS, within reasonable distance of 947 Broadway, wanted. Apply at C. S. PECK & CO.'S Real Estate office, above number.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE. Inquire at 9 A. M. at 144 Waverley place.

ERRAND BOY, WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND, REsides with his parents and is quick, polite, smart and willing to work. Address, in own handwriting, W., box 4,818 Post office.

TWELVE DOLLARS PER WEEK TO A STEADY MAN who can loan a few hundred dollars. Apply immediately to DEMAREST, Third avenue, opposite 137th street, Mott Haven.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS STORE. APPLY at 848 3d av. to-day.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MARK TWAIN'S NEW book. Call at MACOY'S, 114 Broadway.

WANTED—A CAPABLE FARMER. APPLY FOR TWO days, before 12 o'clock, at 188 Macdougal st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY (AMERICAN) ABOUT 12 years old. Address BOY, box 175 Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MARK TWAIN'S NEW book. Call at MACOY'S, 114 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY ABOUT 16. Address, in own handwriting, box 1,698 Post office.

WANTED—A BAREKEEPER THAT UNDERSTANDS his business at THOMAS', 327 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WOOL HOUSE. ADDRESS, in own handwriting, stating age, &c., B. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COAL OFFICE; MUST have the best references for honesty and capacity. Apply to WM. B. KEYS, 592 West 19th st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, WHO RESides with his family, honest and well recommended, to attend a cigar store. Address box 4,079 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND TO HORSES, MILK and who knows something about a greenhouse, &c. Apply to JOHN DICKINSON, 64 Nassau st., room No. 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN 15 AND 19 years, to assist in a seed store. Also a shipping clerk. Address, with particulars, box 5,712 Post office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply by letter to LORD & TAYLOR, 255 to 261 Grand street.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN COOK FOR A BOARDing house. Apply at 28 West 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER IN THE DRY GOODS business; best of reference required.
BRINCK & RUSSELL, 313 Canal st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE; also a good gardener; best reference required. Apply for two days at CURRIERS, 144 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SMART, QUICK YOUTH, ABOUT 18; good penman; must understand real estate office and talk business; wages $5 per week. Address F., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL WITH A GOOD patent to sell rights; none need apply except those acquainted with the business. No. 832 2d av., corner 45th st.

WANTED—MAN ANXIOUS TO MAKE MONEY, WITH $600 to invest, and superintend light business; girls do the work; pays well. Call three days at room 16, 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A (SINGLE) YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE retail hat and fur business; a deposit of $200 as security for honesty and close attention to business; situation permanent and fair salary. Address BATS, Herald office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; city reference required. Call before 12 o'clock or between 5 and 6 o'clock at 151 East 21st st.

WANTED—A STEADY BOY TO ATTEND BAR and make himself generally useful; one who can come well recommended from his last place. Apply to M. L. HEGLER, 2d av. and 55th st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN (OR LADIES), TO copy reports; fair compensation given to good plain writers. Address, enclosing 25 cents for sample and instruction, H. & A. PARKER, Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—A ROBUST MAN, WITH A SMALL FAMIly, thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses, cows and green house plants, to take care of 12 head of stock and small greenhouse, without assistance, in winter, to attend to gardening in the summer, without any care of stock; wages $40, cottage and vegetables; must be strictly temperate and have good reference. Address O. A., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A GOOD BRASS FINISHER WANTS A SITUATION; one accustomed to plumbers' work. Address E. H. G., 121 Barrow st.

BAKER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO WORK AS third hand. Apply at 93 Broad st.

CARPENTERS AND WOOD WOOD WORKERS WHO can invest $100 to $1,000 in a patented article in great demand call on THOMPSON, Barnum's Gallery, 75 Bowery, 10 to 4.

PICTURE, FRAME AND ARTIST MATERIAL DEALers.—A young man of experience wants a situation; is a good salesman; can relouch, frame and hang pictures; good references. Address PICTURE, 154 Sands st.

PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR WANTED.—TO ONE with good address, first class ability in all the branches, steady employment given. Address, stating salary expected, with references and sample of work, for three days, PHOTOGRAPHE, Herald office.

SHOEMAKERS WANTED—TO MAKE TURNED CACKS, at Holbrook, L. I.; thriving settlement; houses and lots at low prices; good society; church, school, Post office, stores, shoe factory, rope manufactory, &c.
T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

TO JEWELLERS.—CHAINMAKERS WANTED. APply to CHATELLIER & SPENCE.

TO ENGRAVERS.—WANTED, A SECOND HAND Ruling Machine; must be in good order.
J. DEMPSEY, 653 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ORNAMENTER AND japanner to take charge of a shop; no other need apply. Call on H. CROMWEL

BOARDERS WANTED.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY—WELL FURNISHED double and single Rooms, with or without Board; house and table first class. 16 West Fourth street.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, THOMAS' RESTAURant (European plan), 28 West Fourth street.—Rooms to let, by the week or month; also elegant Dining Rooms for private parties.

1 DOOR ABOVE FIFTEENTH STREET, 83 SEVENTH avenue.—Pleasantly furnished Rooms, with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

1 DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 2 WEST FORTY-third street.—An elegant front Room and Bedroom, on second floor, with excellent Board. No moving in May.

2 OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with rooms, with or without Board, in a private family. 167 West Twenty-ninth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 154, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET. Furnished Rooms to let, with attendance, heat and gas; breakfast if required. Terms reasonable.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom; third floor front; also another pleasant room, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; first class in every respect. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class French table, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 53 Bond street.

$6 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 55 Bond street.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY DESIRAble Suite and single Rooms are offered for spring and summer; house, location and table unexceptionable.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one very large Room on third floor, front, furnished as parlor, with Plimpton bed, &c. House first class.

18 AND 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW York Hotel.—Handsome front Parlor and Bedroom, on the third floor, to rent, with good Board; also hall Rooms for gentlemen.

19 IRVING PLACE—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

21 EAST TWENTIETH STREET—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished Parlor Floor; also a Second Floor, consisting of four rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, with or without Breakfast; next door to St. George Hotel.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, an Extension Room on parlor floor, with closets, hot and cold water and secretary bedstead.

23D STREET, NO. 252 WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to single gentlemen. References.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A furnished Room, with Bedroom attached, in a private family, with or without partial Board. No removal 1st of May.

24 WEST NINTH STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room on first floor to let, with Board.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUIT OF NEATLY FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or families, or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; references exchanged.

33 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let a nicely furnished large Room, with Board; also small front Room on second story; references mutual.

37 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Two front hall Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

38TH STREET, 203 WEST.—A BACK PARLOR and large Room on second floor, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; both newly furnished. Reasonable terms to permanent parties.

38 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen may be suited with first class accommodations in a genteel private family, with or without partial Board.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO HALL Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; references.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and University place.—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent table; reasonable terms.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—With Board, a large Room for two gentlemen, $22; also nice single Room, $10 per week.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Two double Rooms, nicely furnished, for gentlemen only; table first class.

53 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished third story back and fourth story front Room to let, with Board; eligible location; references exchanged.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant Single Rooms to let, with Board; central and delightful location. First class references given.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Rooms, with good Board, suitable for a small family or gentlemen.

57 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board; two large Rooms and Hall, to families or single gentlemen.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Pleasant, well furnished Suite of Rooms; will let single; with or without Board; also Room suitable for gentlemen; references.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms; one Suit on first floor, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. French, German and Spanish spoken.

74 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, A nicely furnished Parlor and Hall Bedroom, with or without Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a small family; home comforts; terms moderate. Ring second door bell.

83 ST. CLEMENTS PLACE (MACDOUGAL STREET).—Nicely furnished, comfortable, pleasant Rooms to let, with first class table; location central and desirable; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

91 PERRY STREET.—BOARD FOR YOUNG MEN where only four are taken; terms $5 per week; clerks preferred; also table board.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Parties wishing to make arrangements for the summer can have a choice of nine Rooms, with Board; references.

117 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, FOUR doors from Clarendon Hotel.—An elegant second floor to let, with Board; also one large Room on third floor, at reasonable prices; references.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story Rooms, southern exposure, with first class Board; gentlemen wishing superior accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

132 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIvate family, in a good neighborhood, near Sixth avenue, will let a two story Room, with all modern conveniences, to a gentleman and his wife, or to two gentlemen, with Board, at $22.

139 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—THIRD STORY Rooms and a fourth story Room, with Board; situation especially desirable as a summer residence. Open through to the next street.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—PLEASANT AND well furnished Rooms on second and third floors to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. No moving.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Fine large front Room on third floor; also hall Rooms, with good Board; terms moderate. References required.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at very moderate rates.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO OR three very pretty front Rooms to let, with good Board, at a very reasonable rate; family small, with every comfort of home; no moving.

160 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let a pleasant Room, with Board, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

163 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SMALL private family will let one or two nicely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, with or without Board. References mutual.

189 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVing more room than she requires, will let a pleasant and neatly furnished front Room and two Bedrooms, separately or together, with or without Board.

214 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURnished and unfurnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; will be private or separate; no objections to children.

218 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE FURnished Room, with all conveniences, hot and cold water, &c., with breakfast and the use of a parlor, to gentlemen only. Some first class private families.

223 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated with a Bedroom, Sitting Parlor (in a quiet family), opposite Madison square. Location unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

226 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A CHEERful front Room to let, with good Board; location desirable; terms moderate.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Large, sunny, well furnished front room, $12 a week; full Board for lady or gentleman and wife.

229 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—LUXURIOUSLY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; suit a gentleman and wife; house first class.

300 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PLEASANT front Room on first floor, with or without Board, with a private family.

308 WEST FOURTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have large and elegant front room and adjoining Bedroom, with Board.

308 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A GENtleman or two single gentlemen can have a few rooms to let, with use of parlor and conveniences, with Board.

318 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR NINTH avenue.—A private family has a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom to let, with Board; terms $35 per week; also back Room on same floor and adjoining Bedroom, with or without Board.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A GOOD SIZED ROOM, [illegible] Forty-first street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, East Twenty-first street, near Broadway, will let elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, second floor front, with Board; also single Room for gentleman. Address A. O., Herald office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE—A SUIT OF large Rooms; bath, closets, &c., for season or year, with private table preferred; terms moderate, location unexceptionable. Apply at 46 East Twenty-first street.

MADISON SQUARE—26 EAST TWENTY-THIRD street.—To rent, with Board, after the 10th of March, a Second Floor, handsomely furnished, also a large front Room for gentlemen.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

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A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A strictly private family, below Thirtieth street. Address, stating terms, S., box 2,741 Post office.

A MARRIED COUPLE WISH BOARD IN SOME PRIvate family or where there are a few boarders. Table board only for wife. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, W. H. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE Room, with Breakfast and Tea, in a private family. Address, with terms, H. S. R., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A WELL FURNISHED Room, with Board; dinner at six; between Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues; terms not to exceed $10 or $12 per week. Address, with particulars, COMFORT, box 172 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIVATE French family, by two young gentlemen, connected with the press. Address H. W. J., box 140 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENT, IF SUITED—FOR two gentlemen and their wives, in a small private family; location between Twentieth and Forty-fifth streets; none need answer, without giving full particulars and terms, which must be moderate. Address M. F. M., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child; desirable location; $100 per month; payable monthly, or rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; reasonable price. References unexceptionable. Address O., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, by two young men, brothers; Bed and Sitting Rooms; terms not to exceed $25 a week. Address, with full particulars, box 5,498 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM for a gentleman, wife, three children under five and nurse. Address, with full particulars, X. M. T., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, AT $14 A week; east side, below Fourteenth street; dinner about 6. Address, stating location of room and full particulars, AMERICUS, Herald office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DOWN TOWN WISH ROOM AND Board in a private German family, where no other boarders are; Israelites preferred; terms moderate; best references given. Address, with particulars and price, B. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room in a high German family, with meals on Sunday only; no other boarders, in the vicinity of Cooper Institute. Address A. C. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD for his sister, in a respectable, quiet house. Answers must give full particulars and terms, which must be moderate. Address E., box 8,026 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room on third floor, in a private family, east side; meals on Sunday only; highest references. Address DAYTON, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, A neatly furnished Room, with Board, in a respectable private family, located between Washington place and Twentieth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, K., box 190 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD, near Union square; terms reasonable; references. Address BOARDER, box 403 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse; two pleasant rooms either on line, Morris and Essex, or Northern New Jersey roads, within forty-five minutes of New York. Address T., Box 5,761, New York Post office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND LARGE AIRY ROOMS for four gentlemen, in a private family in New Jersey. 17 minutes from foot of Liberty street, five from depot. Address PINDLAY, Herald office.

HOTELS.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms, for transient or permanent occupation, price $1 a day and upwards. House and baths open all night.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 755 Broadway and No. 3 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street.—Rooms in suite, for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Central location; most comfortable in New York; lodgings, 50 cents; rooms, per week, $2 to $8; family rooms, $1 to $1 per day.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall; good rooms, 50 and 75 cents a day, $3 and $5 a week. Comfy rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $6 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, $3 to $4 per week; 50c. and 75c. per night; for gentlemen only.

SOULE'S HOTEL RESTAURANT, SIXTH AVENUE, corner Forty-fourth street.—Elegant in all its appointments, furnished Rooms, en suite and singly; desirable Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen; Sixth avenue stages and Broadway cars pass within one block.

WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY CORNER OF Twelfth street, one block above A. T. Stewart's store.—On the European plan. Single Rooms, 75 cents and upwards.

WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway, European plan.—Large Rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, en suite or single, at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

MACHINERY.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR—ALL COMPLETE, IN GOOD order; Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Machinists' Tools, Wood working Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, 535 Water street, near Roosevelt street. F. M. SWEGAN.

A. MESS' IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE STEAM ENgines, Hoisting Engines, Stationary Engines and Boilers; Circular Saw Mills. Before deciding it will pay to call on or address EDWARD P. HARRISON, 58 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE, WITH CILINDER, 18 inches diameter, 36 inch stroke, and two Boilers, each 4 feet diameter and 15 feet long; all in complete order; will be sold very cheap.
J. J. TAYLOR & CO., 68 Cortlandt street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Send for a circular. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 95, 97 and 97 Liberty street.

PATENT PAPER BAG MACHINES FOR SALE—ALSO State and County Rights: Treadle Machines, $250; Power, $350. LORION & DAVISON, 565 Pearl street.

STEAM ENGINES.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, TWO Engines, each of eight horse power, with or without Boilers, in good running order, at the Union India Rubber Company's Works, Fourth avenue and 13th street.

CLOTHING.

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ATTENTION.—MR. ABRAHAMS, OF 23 SEVENTH avenue, will pay the highest cash prices for Ladies' and Gents' Cast Off Clothing, also Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing by post.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WATERLOO place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices PARRIS'S pays for their Cast Off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Call or address P. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 154 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, full value and for cash for Cast Off Clothing by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 445 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Thirty-fourth street.—Gentlemen to pay 25 cents for Ladies' or Gents' Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, by calling on or addressing Mrs. or Mr. NATHAN.

AT 351 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—A. H. GERLACH's highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Berg.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—L. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 63 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, is the place to get the highest price for your Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, as we have large rooms for the West and California trade. Call or address and you will be punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

ASTROLOGY.

A LADY—PROFESSOR MARS, BEST ON EARTH. [illegible]

MADAME LENORMAND, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED [illegible]

MADAME ROSS, NADIAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, is a gifted [illegible]

MADAME CLARA A. ALMS, OF PARIS, CLARA ANtonia, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

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A.—SAFES FOR SALE, BARGAINS IN SECOND hand Safes; all sizes, styles and makes on hand; please call before purchasing elsewhere.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 590 Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CROCKERY STORE, DOING a paying business, for sale low, Stock, Fixtures, Good-will, Horse and Wagon.
J. H. KUCK, 486 Broadway (store), near Broome street.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SAFES—NEW AND SEcond hand, best city makers, at very low prices. Safes exchanged. O. C. QUIRK, No. 8 Park place.

A.—A.—A.—FOR SALE—CIGAR STORES, LIQUOR Stores, Restaurants, Lithographing Business, &c., &c. Wanted, some Bakeries and Drug Stores.
SHAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

A WASHINGTON MARKET EXPRESS ROUTE AND Business for sale—At a low price; a rare chance; well established. Apply at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED retail Business, paying 100 per cent profit; the owner going in the wholesale trade, same line. Apply at 358 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FIRST CLASS BAKERIES, Confectioneries, a fine corner Liquor Store, splendid Billiard Saloons, Oyster and Dining Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Lager Beer Saloon, Sample Rooms, corner Groceries, Broadway Millinery Stores, Smoking Pipe Manufactory, Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, LONG ESTABlished, doing a good cash trade. For particulars apply to M. EMANUELS, 15 Crosby street.

A LARGE STOCK OF CINCINNATI FIRE AND BURglar Proof Safes, all sizes, for sale cheap, to close a consignment; please call before purchasing elsewhere.
TERWILLIGER & CO., 182 Broadway, near Dey street.

A FIRST CLASS SIXTH AVENUE CORNER SAMPLE and Billiard Saloon for sale—Fine location, long lease, low rent, no opposition. WATERLOW & CO., corner Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITAL AND enterprise.—For sale, the Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and Lease of one of the oldest Wood and Willow Ware Establishments in this city. The concern has been in successful operation for over a quarter of a century, is now doing a prosperous business, and believed to be the best stand in the city. The stock is varied, well assorted, and in every way adapted to the demands of the trade. It will be disposed of on favorable conditions to a perfectly responsible party. Reasons will be given for the sale that will be entirely satisfactory to the most cautious inquirer. Principals and those only meaning business may apply to JAMES EDSALL, 25 Fulton street, corner of Water street.

A GOOD BARGAIN.—RETAIL AND CUSTOM SHOE Store for sale; cheapest rent in the city, established nearly four years. Apply at 244 Bleecker street.

AN ESTABLISHED, WELL STOCKED AND FITTED up Retail Family Grocery (Twenty-second ward), Seventh and Eighth avenues; doing good business; cheap rent; bargain offered. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

AN ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS COMPLETE DIStillery and Family Liquor Store; splendid location, west side, up town; cheap, for $600, an undoubted bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE PARK RESTaurant, with Stock, Fixtures, &c. Reasons for selling given. Apply at 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE ON THE premises, 210 Eighth avenue.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.—FOUR YEARS ESTABlished—488 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Fixtures and Lease—four years to run. Reason for selling, going South. CRAPP & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON A LEADING AVENue, in a good neighborhood in this city; lease and low rent. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN HALF its value; cannot be attended to by owner; a good opening for a young physician. For particulars apply at 129 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established Boot and Shoe Store, together with a Lease of the premises; reason for selling, death of the proprietor. Inquire on the premises, 126 (new No.) Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., or 37 Warren street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT 717 SEVENTH AVENUE, A RESTAurant, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. None but principals dealt with.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSE AND FURNIture, 147 Bleecker street; the house contains 15 rooms, all furnished; the present occupant leaves for Europe, reason for selling, $1,000 will buy the same.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY LIQUOR Store, cheap for cash, as the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises, 563 East Sixteenth street, between Avenues A and B.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Store; good reason for selling. No. 301 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S STORE ON EIGHTH avenue, in a good neighborhood; all complete. Apply to J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., 48 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE CIRCULAR LOG SAW mill, at a low figure. Can be seen running for a few days only. Inquire of GEO. M. MORRIS, Cranberry, N. J.

FOR SALE—COFFEE, CAKE AND DINING SALOON, at a very low figure; location most desirable; doing a good business; rent low. Apply immediately to W. SWOLL or N. F. WRIGHT, 202 William street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST FITted up Oyster and Dining Saloons on Broadway; location best in the city; near principal places of amusement; long established and doing a good business. This is a chance seldom offered; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars inquire of J. W. CORNWELL, Tremont House, 655 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING GROCERY STORE, IN the Fourteenth ward; clean stock, Stock and Fixtures, price $350. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF BUILDING, STOCK AND Fixtures of a well established, good paying Millinery; fine location, well adapted for millinery and dressmaking. BIGGS & SON, 298 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW ARTWORK SIGN, CHEAP, 6 BY 9 feet, at HEBBERD'S paint shop, 124 West Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE STOCK OF A gentlemen's furnishing store. Apply at 202 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF PROMINENT corner Store and Basement, down town, with or without Fixtures of restaurant. Apply to GEORGE P. MERWIN, 149 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DOORS, BEAMS, A TIN Roof and a quantity of lumber, but a short time in use; to be sold cheap for cash. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLE, A DENTAL OFfice, 15 years established. Inquire at the office 477 Third avenue, between Thirty-second and Third streets.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SALOON, must be sold to-day; a bargain. 199 South street.

FOR SALE—A NICE, COSEY LITTLE BUSINESS, FAMplaying from twenty to thirty girls constantly; manufacture linen goods exclusively, running fifteen machines; well established and first class customers; the present owner wishes to retire from business. Address MIZPAH, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—AS A WOOD YARD OR FACTORY, NOW doing a good cash business, at 331 and 333 East Sixteenth street. Apply at 438 East Twenty-sixth street.
P. H. DUFFY & SON.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—A THREE years' Lease of a first class meat and vegetable Market, in the upper part of the city. Apply to THOMAS DOUGHLIN, foot of Forty-seventh street, east river.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Grocery, with Lorillard Liquor Store attached, doing a splendid business; good reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, 471 Greenwich street, corner Warren street, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SMALL BREWERY, NEAR Beckertown, N. J. Address J. E. ADAMS, Beckertown, N. J.

GROCERY FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND LIGHT Stock; low rent and lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 200 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

LADIES—A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON MAchine for sale, $25; one Willcox & Gibbs, $25; as good as new; going to Ohio. At 505 Broadway, third floor. Remember, third floor.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A LARGE CORNER BUILDING, junction Broadway and Sixth avenue; an table for express, for house or any kind of business.
E. R. HINE, 457 Sixth avenue.

OYSTER MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP.—COULD BE fitted up for a saloon; must be sold this week. 362 Hudson street.

RETAIL SHOE STORE FOR SALE—LOCATION FIRST class. Inquire of CAMMEYER & NASON, 86 Warren street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A LIQUOR STORE, WITH every convenience, in one of the best leading thoroughfares in Brooklyn, nearly prepared to bring in a state of Illinois; the whole house to rent, rent only $40 per month. APPLY TO T. BARRIN, 204 Atlantic street, near Hicks, Brooklyn.

$450.—A SACRIFICE.—THE WELL KNOWN SHOW Case (available front of Seventy Structure, corner Broadway and Bleecker street, very nicely painted, large size and country trade; rent low; $450 is only about one-half the cost; a certain chance for some one to make a fortune; no reasonable offer refused; reason for selling.

$2,500 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK AND Fixtures of a well established Jewelry Store; [illegible] Address Box 127 Herald office.

$10,000.—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Grocery, in the city, for other business; reasons for selling cool. Address L. F. M., New York Post office.

BILLIARDS.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—SAVAGE'S & BOURNE'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN BILLIARDS.—YOU CAN [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICA. Diamonds, Pictures and Rare Birds and Animals, 9 Union street. Black Birds made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—NIBLO'S GARDEN. IMMENSE SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. This evening, (Tuesday), 564th performance of the BLACK CROOK, DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET, FUN OF MONS REVEL, with its new and elegant costumes, wonderful and startling effects, beautiful and original music, and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment. TWELFTH WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MAHILTONS AND THE GREAT SKATERS. MOSS. SILBERST and his TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS, aged 8 and 4 years, in their FAMOUS SCENE DE SALON. THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS, the greatest gymnasts of the world, with all the superb scenery, brilliant effects, magnificent tableaux. Evening performance at 8; matinee SATURDAY, at 1½.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.—TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, near Broadway. Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. "SARATOGA" COMPLETES ITS THIRD MONTH THIS WEEK OF UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS AND CROWDED HOUSES. Vivid Local Scenery, costly fashionable dresses, popular music and characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, &c.; Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. Devere, &c. "SARATOGA" is the comic sensation of 1871."—Times. THE HERALD says:—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask us where he would feel most at home for amusement and happiest for an evening, we should say unhesitatingly—at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—seeing SARATOGA." ** FIFTEENTH "SARATOGA" MATINEE, Saturday next at half-past one. Seats secured 12 days in advance.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE. THEATRE COMIQUE. BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS. BUTLER & GILMORE.....Managers. OVERWHELMING ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. SENSATIONAL ACTS BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT. LAURI'S NEW COMIC PANTOMIME, entitled KI-KI-KO-KO-OH-KI-KEY, by the great LAURI TROUPE. THE WONDERFUL LEOPOLDS. THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE. I-O-S-A-S-M; OR, THE SECRET SOCIETY. HIGH JACKS, THE HEELER. DOUGHERTY, ASHCROFT AND MORTON; COONS, RATTLER, WAMBOLD and J. C. STEWART, in their side-splitting acts every evening. All the Immense Troupe appear. Doors open at 8½, curtain rises at 7¾. Seats secured in advance. Children half-price.

BOWERY THEATRE. POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL, the great NEGRO CHARACTER ACTOR, and Mr. J. McCloskey's new and immense drama of "POMP; Or, Way Down South. MR. J. C. CAMPBELL AS POMP. GREATEST SENSATION OF MODERN TIMES. STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. RAILROAD SENSATION. DUEL AND FINAL CATASTROPHE. Drama of the CROWN PRINCE. WEDNESDAY, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. J. McCLOSKEY. Friday, FINAL BENEFIT of Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL. The celebrated Prince actor and musical wonder, JOHNNY THOMPSON, is engaged and will shortly appear.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. THE GIGANTIC WONDER OF THE WORLD, COL. GOSHEN, 8 FEET HIGH. COL. GOSHEN, THE GIANT. WEIGHS 840 POUNDS. THE GIANT APPEARS IN SONG AND BURLESQUE. THE SMALLEST MAN LIVING, GEN. GRANT, JR. THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. IRISH-BAGAN. THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. IRISH-BAGAN. LIFE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE. TONY PASTOR AND THE STAR TROUPE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. HELP FOR THE FRENCH. The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—"The Questions of To-Day." THE PROCEEDS OF THIS LECTURE WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING FRENCH. Tickets of admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the library, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, 713 Broadway, and at the box office, Steinway Hall. CHARLES F. ALLEN, President.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING. Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

A.—SALSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th street, and Beethoven Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 887 BROOME street and 163 West Twenty-third street. A new class for Tuesday, Broome street. SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

C. H. RIVERS, DANCING ACADEMY, 175 STATE street, corner Court, Brooklyn. New classes are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a revised edition of the Dancer's Assistant.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

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A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) want on or about April 1 three uniform sized Rooms, with some respectable family; rent must be moderate, references if required. Address with full particulars for one week, DRUG, Herald office.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH GRATE, wanted—By two young men, with some pleasant private family; location between Third and

POOR CARLOTA.

The Ex-Empress of Mexico to the New Queen of Spain.

Touching Story of Ambition and Madness.

Strange and Startling Letter, if True.

CARLOTA'S NIGHTMARE AND DREAM.

MARIA VICTORIA, BEWARE!

MEXICO, February 9, 1871.

The following remarkable document appeared in this capital, first in the official paper of the government and subsequently in the general press. It is announced here that the letter is a genuine one, but the universal opinion is that it is a forgery, invented to terrify the Duchess of Aosta. The style of the letter is thought to fix its authorship upon Castelar, the Spanish red republican, and it will require more than simple denial to satisfy those of us who read his correspondence to the *Monitor* of this city that it is not his invention. Your correspondent observes that in the letter Carlota is made to compute the number of Mexicans murdered to be nine thousand. This number agrees wonderfully with the computation made by the HERALD correspondent in his Mexico city letter dated August 3, 1867, which appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD of August 30, 1867. The statistics from which that number was arrived at were in the hands of the HERALD correspondent, and were tabulated by him as they appeared in that letter. Subsequently Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, referred to that letter in his official correspondence with the United States government at Washington, and in such a manner that a portion of the HERALD letter became a part of the printed and published official Mexican correspondence. It is thought to be most likely that the author of the letter had the number fixed by reading the above mentioned correspondence. There is so much in the letter to stamp it as a forgery that it is not necessary to make a detailed criticism upon it.

The friends and relatives of Carlota owe it to history to admit or denounce its authenticity.

CARLOTA TO MARIA VICTORIA.

MY DAUGHTER—Permit me to call you daughter, because I am a widow, and because my grief gives me the right to use the sacred name of mother with you. I saw you in Italy when you were very beautiful, young and happy. I also was happy and young, although not beautiful like yourself. I saw you again, when you were fortunate and I very unfortunate. I write to you to day to predict that the day may come when we shall both be unfortunate. I was also a queen, Maria Victoria; I also smiled and was deceived.

You know that I have lost my reason, and God loves you so that he gives me this hour of sanity that I may tell you the truth, that an ambitious man, a flatterer, an unworthy man, an impostor, an idiotic tongue will lie to you. I have been a queen, Duchess of Aosta. I know the office. Do you understand me? Yes, you understand me. Now, it is only wanting that your womanly heart may not sell you.

I am Carlota, the former Empress of Mexico, the wife of Maximilian. Do you understand me? Yes, you understand me. Let not your womanly heart deceive you. I must immediately communicate my fears to you, because I do not know how long I shall remain free from insanity.

Who could have told us what would come to pass when we were together for the first time in the forests of Frascati and Tivoli. Do you remember those placid evenings, oh, Maria Victoria? Hear what my misfortune will reveal to you; give heed to the prediction which an unhappy wife, who has become mad with grief, tells you.

MAN'S AMBITION AND WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

A committee went to Vienna to offer my husband the crown of Mexico. I tell you a committee. Maximilian called me and said, "Carlota, they offer me the empire of a famous people of America; how does it appear to you?" I hung my head and remained in thought. Maximilian again asked me "How does it appear to you?" I continued in thought; I did not reply. My husband gave signs of declining the offer; I foresaw that he was going to decline the empire which they came to offer him, and I do not know what internal fire burned my life. "Wait," I said, and Maximilian began to smile. What did that smile signify? Oh, Maria Victoria, my husband knew that I was a woman and that she was thinking of a crown. I do not wish to affect you; I do not wish to deceive you; the splendor of that crown blinded my soul. I imagined the brilliancy of its pearls, of its sapphires and of its precious stones.

I saw a people which knelt around me, which kissed my feet, which rushed to see me, which was always ready to bless me and which clamored with joy. Terrible illusion! horrible flattery! Continue to read, my friend, and you will see what that flattery cost me. I answered my husband, "Listen, Maximilian. I do not say no, neither do I say yes."

Now, I must confess to you that I was mistaken. Maximilian did not understand my reply, and a fire glowed in his eyes which I could not then explain. Time proved it to me afterwards.

Maria, take care of yourself, of your son, of your Amadeus. Ambition kindles a diabolical light in the eyes of man and converts an angel into a devil. The man who wishes to be a king becomes a demon.

The eyes of Maximilian shone in such a way that I was afraid. Maximilian was from that moment a demon. "The committee will come at three," he said to me: "you will hear it; prepare yourself." My husband understood what I myself heard. He understood that I had listened to my womanly pride, and that it was not necessary to listen to anything else. If he would have understood that I had only listened to my vanity it is possible that Carlota would not have seen the commission.

THE BURDEN OF A CROWN.

God free you from the men who aspire to be kings! A wild beast is more reasonable. The commission would come at three; I was dressed by two. Still, I did not know how to be a queen. A year after another committee saw me a queen: I dressed myself at four. Now, I had learned to be an empress. I again repeat to you that I was dressed at two. Do you hear it, Maria? I waited impatiently. I suspected that the committee was not coming; I presumed that the committee had repented. Maximilian said to me, admiring my display, "How beautiful is the Empress of Mexico!" This wise gallantry gave me grief, because I imagined that the commission was on its way to America. Three servants hastily announced, "La Serentsima Comision Mexicana," and I felt exceedingly pleased. Now I am Empress, I exclaimed in my heart; now I am an August Imperial Majesty. Oh, sad illusion! Oh, false vanity! Oh, dissolute caprice! Oh, terrible spectres of conscience, how much you have cost me! how dearly I have paid! Continue to read, Maria Victoria, continue.

TWO SIDES OF A MEXICAN PICTURE.

The committee knelt and kissed my hands. It was as I wished. It was precisely what I dreamed. Immediately it proved that Heaven had destined us to save a famous people which live in the most disastrous anarchy. It assured that Mexico would see in us tutelary angels.

Maximilian looked at me as if he wished me to say, "Now, you see what they assert. What shall we do?" I moved my head as if attempting to answer him, "It is true." The committee afterward spoke of the productiveness of the soil, of the richness of its fruits, of the balmy seasons, of the beautiful landscapes where nature is a smile.

Maximilian looked at me as if to say, "Now, you see." The committee spoke at length of the fine views of Orizaba, of the transparency of space, of the grand extension of the horizon, of the blue sky, of the rising and setting sun, of the springs and rivers, of the birds of Mexico. I thought I saw the blazing color of the aurora and the pale tint of the clouds in the east which take leave of the sun. I imagined myself contemplating the mysterious pleasure of those sunsets which were presented to my fancy like religious prayers of the evening. I imagined that I received the melodies of those birds, the aroma of those flowers, the murmur of those streams, the sighing of those winds amid the silent densities of the forests and woods.

Finally, Maria, I imagined myself to be the Imperial Majesty of Mexico, the deity of America, in the most elegant and exalted of the order among the favored of God. Maximilian again said to me as wishing me to repeat "Yes, yes." I looked at Maximilian as wishing him to reply, "It is true." My husband and I remained alone. "How have the commissioners appeared to you?" my husband asked. I replied, "They have left me truly happy." "They are very courteous and very polite gentlemen. They have kissed your hand on entering and on leaving. It is known that it is a great people." "Yes, yes," I replied, "it must be a great people." Continue to read, Duchess of Aosta, queen elect of a famous people, and you will see what was the result of so much enthusiasm, so much pleasure, so much poesy. Oh, a thousand times those men of the commission from Mexico deceived us with a thousand lies, and we said with pride, "It is known that it is a great people." If they had told us the stern truth; if those beggars had been loyal persons, we would have said with disgust, "It is known that it is a common people."

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD DESTRUCTION.

We embarked. The steamer sailed out and the shore of Europe was disappearing from our sight. There remained the ashes of our fathers and brothers. There remained the memories of our country. We renounced our native land, attracted by the unknown glories of a strange country. I have said unknown glories—they were not unknown glories. When I beheld the German coast disappearing I felt a pain in my heart, and there the fever commenced which later on made me mad; there began the delirium which consumes my strength; this horrible consumption which devours my life. There are two kinds of fever, Maria Victoria—that of the body and that of the mind. That of the body kills; that of the mind maddens. Take care of your husband and of yourself. About bedtime of the same day when we embarked I observed a white spot on the horizon. That white spot, tinged with yellow, appeared to move as if it were the mist of the sea. I approached my husband and said to him, "What is that white and moving spot which is seen in the distance?" "They are the shores." "What shores?" "The shores of the Baltic." "Farewell shores of the Baltic," I exclaimed in my conscience; "Farewell shades of my country; when I return to you some day you will see me clothed in mourning." "What is the matter?" Maximilian asked me. "Nothing," I answered. I also lied to him; I also deceived him! All deceived him, all lied to him, even his wife. Oh, my husband, unfortunate man, adored shade of my life, forgive me! Do you wonder that I lost my reason, Maria Victoria? Are you surprised that I am mad?

The voyage lasted twenty-three days. You do not know what it is to live twenty-three days between heaven and water, between day and night, between sun and stars, when on land a crown is awaiting you. I was so proud of my diadem, so enamored by my imperial majesty, that each wave seemed to me a rock on which the ship was going to be stranded.

Maximilian looked at me, as if he wished to ask me, Will we arrive, Carlota? I looked at him as if I wished to say, Will we arrive, Maximilian? Oh, my friend, why was the sea so charitable with us? Why did it not open its mysterious bosom to the ship that brought us?

A FLOWERY PATH AND ITS THORNY ENDING.

We arrived in Mexico. How many people! how many huzzas! how many flowers in the roads and streets! how much tapestry! how much joy! how many hymns! how many illuminations! how much love! and, notwithstanding, tremble, Maria! Mexico hated us. We were received as two tutelar angels, as two celestial spirits, as two demigods; but Mexico hated us. If some time you leave Italy, if the splendor of a crown blinds your eyes and heart, do not trust in the numbers which surround your coach door; do not trust in the eyes which crowd to see you. The people look at kings and emperors as they do at a theatrical spectacle, a running herd or a collection of curious animals. The people look at kings as they look at the executed. Do not trust in the smile of those the world calls great. And if you knew how small they are; if you saw them in their natural size; if you saw them stripped of all pomp; if you should see them as I have seen them! The crocodile and those men are alike—as both look for a victim to destroy it with their teeth. The crocodile laughs; the crocodile cries; but both crocodile and courtier cry and smile to allure it and devour it. I never forgot that a magnate of Mexico crept at our feet and kissed the ground on which we walked.

THE CRY OF A DESOLATE HEART.

That man was the first to be treacherous to us. He was the first to sell my husband. He was the first to conspire against him, until he succeeded in seeing him shot. Shot, Maria! Do you hear? My husband was shot. Do you hear it, Enriqueta? He was shot on foreign soil. Have you heard it well? On foreign soil. He who most adores us is the first to deceive us. He who kisses our hands most fervently is the first to sell us. He who bowed down the lowest is the first to take charge of us. I tell it to you. I know it. Do not doubt it. Woe to you if you doubt it! Maria, I saw you in Frascati, I saw you in Tivoli, when you were very young, very beautiful and very happy. For the sake of your happiness, of your beauty, of your youth, do not forget the words of a faithful friend who cannot deceive you, because she is very unfortunate—the most unfortunate that walks the Earth—the most unfortunate born of a mother.

I loved a man more than my own life, and they assassinated him. Mexico did not assassinate him. The people did not kill him. Those who came in search of us assassinated him. Those who smiled, those who kissed our hands, those who knelt at our feet. Maria, take care of your husband, of your child and of yourself.

Do you know that some call for the Duke of Aosta? My child, take care! Do you see those who call him, who bow the head, who kneel down? Those same men will shoot him. I tell you it. I know it. Do not doubt it, Maria.

The multitudes, the hymns, the pleasures, the triumphal arches, the huzzas and flowers are past. News of war came, and my husband looked at me in a way I could not understand. There are mysteries in the depths of life like abysses in the depths of the Earth; as volcanoes in the abysses, so there are certain affections in the depths of the soul. My husband had some secret—an awful secret. He looked at me and said nothing. What had I to say if that secret was a sentence of death?

TREACHERY AND ITS AWFUL WORK.

The Emperor called a person of the government, and both were closeted in a sitting room. Concealed, I entered the curtains of a door. I listened to part of what they said. My husband finally said to the person of that country, "Very well; how many will it be necessary to shoot?" "Eight or nine thousand will suffice," replied a trembling voice. Nine thousand creatures were going to be sacrificed; and was it true?

The personage of the government disappeared and the Emperor remained alone. I went in search of him. "What have you treated about?" "Nothing."

I looked at him in a fixed manner for a long time. Maximilian hung his head and cast his eyes on the ground. Do you wonder, my friend, that this unhappy woman has lost her reason? Oh, Enriqueta, rather than dwell in a palace try to live in a Bohemian cave, in a headsman's hut, in a fisherman's hovel. In a hovel, a hut or a cave you can believe in God, you can hope for providence in this world, you can love a man, a father, a child; in a Moorish dungeon you can love, you can believe. In a palace nothing is possible except to suspect, to hate and to condemn.

The commission told us that Mexico was in terrible anarchy. It was false, Enriqueta; anarchy was in the commission and among the men who sent it, that we might be destroyed. Anarchy was among some wavering politicians—beggars yesterday, always greedy—joined with gentlemen and despots, without knowing how to be either despots or gentlemen. Anarchy was in some vain hearts, in some corrupt consciences, among some as miserable as plebeians, united to make small kingdoms for themselves; those who were honored ordering them to join in the royal parade, although they did not know how to put on a white cravat, and though their clothes smell like a bundle of solicitor's papers, like drugs from a drug store, like a parlor of a hospital, like the prison room; they smell of limestone, like dictionaries of geography, like an exhibitor, like lard and pork. Disorder, greediness, dissolution, theft, bankruptcy, apostacy, shamelessness, scouting all moral ideas, all honorable sentiments, all honest feeling, all modesty.

Yes, Maria; you do not know what has happened. The commission came in large ships; twenty-five dollars per day for table expenses to each one. They also brought $5,000 in small gold to aid the poor of another country, making themselves appear rich and great. Then, as this took place, important towns of Mexico were afflicted with the yellow fever and misery, and school teachers died from hunger, and the soldiers overran the villages, killing men in order to collect the public revenue. Do you forget it? The cavalry invaded, the people shooting them amid groans and tears, as in barbarous times, as in the times of the conquest, as in the times of Montezuma. There you have anarchy, in whose black depths Mexico was agonizing. O, wicked men! Why did we believe you? Why did we believe you instead of bringing you to justice as the first bandits of America? Ah, if it should happen again! My dear friend, if at this instant my body should become a skeleton you would see that my entrails are dry. How much I have wept! How much I have suffered!

Maria, learn from me. Close your ears and your mind to the falsehoods of those gentlemen of the carnival.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Maximilian laid down, but did not sleep. I did not wish to retire. Seated in a large chair I reclined my head upon the pillows of my bed, and had scarcely closed my eyes when my mind was seized by a nightmare, which I would not wish to remember. How much you ought to thank me for this sacrifice of my feelings, Maria. I am tearing open my wounds, my heart and my soul. In the delirium of that nightmare I thought I heard many curses among the lamentations and groans of the nine thousand human beings sacrificed. I thought I saw many bands of troops run over the living members of those unburied bodies, destroying their faces by the tramp of their horses. I thought I saw sheep, wolves and tigers quench their thirst in large pools, and those pools were not water. I thought I discerned the shining eyes of the savages which turned their heads to all sides in order not to be surprised by any one, although their teeth tore of the flesh and broke the bones of their victims. I heard the crushing of those bones like the Fosa de Rayne; I saw the blood on those dishevelled heads flow in the same way as the blood flowed from the beard of Hector on the terrible field of the Æneid. Maximilian felt my anxiety, heard my sighs, and suddenly called me; he could no longer arouse me from my agony. Then he arises, shakes me with great force, almost with frenzy, and I awakened from that sleep. Maria Victoria! who would not have died in that hour? Oh! my God! my God! from how many pains have you saved. My husband asked, "What is the matter with you?" I answered, "Do you ask me?" "What is the matter with you?" "Nothing." "Carlota what ails you?" "Nothing, Maximilian." "Tell me what is the matter with you? although the heavens may fall and the earth may be destroyed." "Do you wish me to tell you?" "Yes." "I have seen lights in the air; I do not know what phantasm takes me from the clothes I wear; I have seen a spectre which presents three men decapitated, and I know them." "Who are they?" "The Emperor Maximilian and Generals Miramon and Mejia. "You are my only love in this world, the idol of my whole life, and I see you lost. Do not deny it; you are lost; I know it. Save yourself and save me, Maximilian! Let us fly from this place." "I cannot." "You are not emperor." "Then what am I?" There was a party of evil doers here; it had no captain; it needed some one, and it took you. You are not Emperor of Mexico; you are a captain of a band of assassins and of robbers; you are the captain, and I am the primate captain. This must not be. If you are obstinate and give yourself up to be sacrificed, among nine thousand human creatures which will have to be sacrificed, I have not the strength to be present. I will clothe myself in mourning and return to Europe. I will leave you my spirit, but my body goes. "Do you say you will go?" Yes, I go; I wish, if possible, to save a man. "Carlota, you do not love me to-day as you loved me before." I love you far more, for I fear you; I love my husband; I fear the tyrant. You are the tyrant of an innocent people. "Am I a tyrant?" Yes. "Do you go to Europe?" Yes. Maximilian remained cold, immovable and mute as a stone. Suddenly he covered his face with both hands and broke into tears. Child of my life, do not wonder that this unhappy woman is mad.

The hour of parting arrived. What a difference between the reception and the parting! No one spoke to me of the richness of the fruit, of the productiveness of the soil, of the mildness of the climate, of the murmuring of the springs, nor of the aroma of the flowers, nor of the melodies of the birds, nor of the views of Orizaba. No commission came. A paper then published the following notice:—"The widow of the Mexican Emperor returns to Europe." I said to my husband on parting, "Do you remain?" "It is my destiny," he replied. Then, in Europe, I continued, I shall receive your letter containing these words:—"You divined it, Carlota; the ray of light which enters my lodgings is the last sun I shall see. Within one hour I will go to the place of execution between a priest and the executioner."

I do not wish to tell you what passed over my heart in the time of separating from Maximilian. I knew that we were parting forever, and he was the only love I have had, which I have, or will have. Would I had not loved!

THE WIDOW'S RETURN.

The ship sails. The whistling of the wind in the pipes seemed to me like the sound of a battle. Cursed be war! Cursed be the ambitious who provoke them! The continued dashing of the waves appeared to me to be the flowing of blood. In the sound of the machinery I heard the confusion of weapons, caution and guns. The firemen of the steamer appeared like executioners. After twenty-one days of navigation I looked out upon the sea, and everywhere the form of Maximilian loomed up. After sunset I discovered a white moving spot. "What is that spot which appears on the horizon, my brigadier?" I inquired of the captain of the steamer. "Madame, the shores of the Baltic." "Coasts of the Baltic! sands of my country!" I inwardly exclaimed; "here you have me, as I promised you. I return to you clothed in mourning." I arrived in Paris; I ran to the Tuileries, and I called to the first courier, "Announce to the Emperor that the widow of Maximilian wishes to speak with him." Oh, Maria, Napoleon received me like a man of wood—like a statue of granite, like an iron machine. I pictured to him a cross, at the foot of which a woman—yes, more than a woman—wept. I had this hope; I adored that grand religious faith; I blessed the anguish on Calvary; I longed to receive the comfort of Jesus Christ and Mary. I flew to Rome. I went to the Vatican, placed my lips on the foot of his Holiness, and in kissing that foot I again saw lights in the air. I saw the picture in which three headless bodies appeared. I saw two hands crossed—hands which were dripping with blood—also the hair of the victims; hands bound by ropes, hands which spoke and said, "We are Monte and Toquet." I no longer had a hope; my faith went out. I remembered a man, and lost my mind.

THE COFFIN AND THE DEAD.

They carried me to Vienna; but in Vienna there is so much shouting, and I came to this castle. Here I am in the country. I live in silence, in solitude and in an adored remembrance. Here they brought me a box which contains the remains of the man I loved. I opened it one day when no one saw me. The right hand of my husband was closed as if it was a piece of bronze. My hands opened it, and I found a paper which said, "Carlota, you divined it; the light which penetrates my abode will be the last sun I shall see. I am in a chapel, bowed down before an image. Within an hour I shall go to my execution between a priest and the executioner. Greetings to my family and to my country. Farewell, Carlota; the judgment of God awaits me. Now that I have lived wickedly I wish to die in peace. My last breath shall be for you. Who would have believed it, my beloved?" Do you think it strange, my dear friend, that this poor woman has lost her reason? I look at myself in the mirror many times, and exclaim I am not what I was. I am not Carlota. I am not a woman. I do not live. I have no soul. I had a soul, and they robbed me of it. Return it to me, robbers!

THE WARNING.

Napoleon III. elevated. I lost mine.
Napoleon III. fallen. You will lose yours.

The history of to-day mentions four women dethroned in less than two years—Sophia, Queen of Naples; Carlota, Empress of Mexico; Isabella II., Queen of Spain; Eugénie, Empress of France. The history of to-morrow will speak of five women; the fifth will be Maria Victoria; the fifth will be yourself.

If you leave Italy; if you pass through the Gulf of Genoa—through the gulf of a noble city—you can say: When I return across your waters they will see me clothed in black. If you remain in Turin; if you consent to your husband's going; if a crown fascinates him; if that serpent attracts him, prepare to receive the following letter:—Maria, all is ended. Kiss our child, Amadeus. I close this letter. Farewell, Maria Victoria! I feel my head disturbed. I feel that my soul again wanders in the unfathomable abyss of madness. I again see lights. I see once more the headless bodies. I see two hands crossed. I hear the crushing of the bones. I see many wild beasts, which quench their thirst in pools of blood. As soon as it seemed to me that I was a goddess, so soon does it appear to me that I am a monster of hell. Oh, child of my heart, do not leave Turin; do not leave Florence; do not leave Rome; do not leave your country. See that they do not deceive you as they did me; see that they do not sell you as they sold me; see that you do not have to suffer what I suffer; see that a time does not come when your hope will conceive no other fortune than the horrible fortune of dying a maniac.

THE MORAL.

Maria, take care of your husband, your child and yourself. I have given you the greatest proof of my friendship which a living woman can give you, recounting to you histories, griefs and mysteries which no one knows except your unfortunate and loyal friend, CARLOTA, Empress of Mexico.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

An Affair of Two Thousand Dollars—Falling Out Among Swindlers—A Nice Pair.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday John Watson, alias Stevens, was arraigned charged with stealing two five-twenty bonds, of the value of two thousand dollars, from Ellis H. Elias, of 150th street and Broadway. The circumstances under which the alleged theft took place are of a very peculiar nature, and go to show that neither of the two bear the most enviable reputation for probity and honor.

Elias testified that he gave the bonds to the accused, who was to have sold them to two friends of his at a high rate of interest, but that Stevens refused to give any further satisfaction as to whether he had sold them or not.

Stevens stated that he was not guilty of theft in this matter, and explains his connection in the transaction in this way:—Some days ago two acquaintances, one of whom is named Jack Sudlow, a well known character, and another, whose name is unknown to him, informed him that a depositor at the Park Bank, who had been investing considerably in stocks in Wall street in which he had lost heavily, and consequently was unable to meet the demands of the bank, on which he had been drawing to an enormous extent. This man was willing to give $40,000 in United States bonds, which had been stolen, for $20,000 in good money.

THEIR PLAN

to get possession of those bonds of his was this:—They wanted first two good $1,000 five-twenties to put into an envelope, together with a lot of other rubbish. When about to make the exchange they take out the two bonds and exhibit them long enough to assure him of their genuineness and then thrust them back again, hand over the envelope to him, get the $40,000 worth of stolen bonds into their possession and be off. To any person giving the use of two bonds such as they wanted they would give him four thousand dollars. Stevens, knowing that Elias had some money and bonds also, in course of conversation with him about the affair mentioned the proposition which his two friends had made to him. Elias jumped up and said he would give the bonds, and sent Stevens instantly to find his friends. They met in some place in Broadway, opposite the Park Bank, where the bonds were given to the aforementioned depositor, who, however, would not be satisfied until he had them examined at the Park Bank as to their genuineness. Stevens asked Elias if he were satisfied to let the other do as he wished, and receiving an affirmative reply both went over into the bank. Stevens says that he was not aware that there were two entrances into the bank until some minutes had elapsed and the depositor had not returned. Then he

SMELT A RAT,

and he ran back to Sudlow and demanded of him the return of his two bonds. That gentleman took the affair very coolly and proposed to have a drink. They went into a place in Ann street, which he soon left and spent the whole of that night with two detectives scarching for the bogus depositor, who, he had found out, but too late, was a "pal" of Sudlow's. This story, the sincerity of which may be doubted or believed just as the reader sees fit, did not seem to make much of an impression upon the mind of the Court, who committed Stevens, in default of $3,000 bail to answer. It is understood that the police are now out in search of Sudlow and his friend, the "depositor," and the other whose name is at present covered by a veil which may be at any moment lifted from it.

Stevens resides at No. 154 East Thirtieth street, where he has a family. He also stated that Elias keeps a dollar store in Broadway, and that he has all his income been engaged in the invention of schemes of fraud by which to "beat" innocent people out of their money. The "sawdust" and "envelope" games, he asserted, owe their first introduction to him, and that he has made piles of money out of them. The case comes up to-day for a further hearing.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, March 6, 1871.

The Senate and House each made a late night session.

The bill to create the new county of Musconetcong has been laid over for the present. The bill contemplates taking parts of Morris, Warren and Hunterdon.

Mr. Ridley introduced a bill for the purchase of the Newark Aqueduct Works.

The Prohibition bill has been lost by a vote of 32 to 17. Eleven members were absent.

In the House a bill was introduced to tax all ratable property in the State to pay the indebtedness of the State, including the war debt.

The announcement was made in the House that Mrs. Sophia Kirkpatrick, who died at New Brunswick yesterday, had willed to Rutgers College $30,000, and to Princeton College a further sum of $150,000.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Much Ado About Nothing," that favorite and most sparkling of all the comedies of the divine William, was given at this house last evening before an audience hardly excelled in numbers or quality by that of Rip Van Winkle's last benefit. The cast included Mr. Booth as Benedick, Mr. Sheridan as Claudio, Mr. Barrett as Don Pedro, Mr. Piton as Don John, Mr. Fenno as Leonato, Mr. McVicker as Dogberry, Mr. Patoman as Verges, Miss Bella Pateman as Beatrice, Miss Teresa Selden as Hero, Miss Andrews as Margaret and Miss Mary Young as Ursula—a good distribution. The scenery, as usual at this admirably equipped establishment, is very beautiful; the costumes are new, elegant, unique and carefully adapted to the time, the locality and the court fashions of the little but important city of Messina, as Shakspeare understood it and has set it down, though in truth he knew nothing more of Messina than he did of the seacoast of Bohemia. With a good cast of well known performers, beautiful scenery and elegant costumes, it would be perhaps quite enough to remark that the play is as fresh and good and interesting as a new play; that it was carefully, conscientiously and well done by all hands; that it was well received, and in frequent passages was heartily applauded, from the parquet to the mountaineers. But the particular attraction was not fine scenery of elegant costumes; nor Miss Pateman as Beatrice, though she makes a very lively and spirited Beatrice; nor Miss Selden as Hero, though she is a becoming Hero in her gentleness and modesty; nor Barrett as Don Pedro, though Barrett as Prince or King is always superb; nor Sheridan as Claudio, though he makes an excellent Claudio; nor Fenno as the Governor, though Fenno on this occasion let himself out in the wrath becoming a governor; nor McVicker as Dogberry, nor Patoman as Verges, nor all of these together; but it was Edwin Booth as the gay and rollicking Benedick that was the special attraction that brought the house together. People were curious to see how Booth, who had become almost crystallized in the "melancholy Dane," and in the deep scheming and sorely tried Richelieu, how he would come on in comedy. And how did he come on? Clearly he understands Benedick and Beatrice and reads them like a book. You can find no specific objections to his enunciation or action. He is quick, wide-awake, active, graceful and nimble in his movements; he fully comprehends what he is and what he must do and be; and yet we like him better in the "melancholy Dane" than in the gay and rollicking Benedick. But he makes a handsome Benedick and a very good one. The ladies say he is perfectly splendid and so we need say nothing more, except that this pretty play will be repeated every night this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"LES GEORGIENNES."—After long and elaborate preparation another of Offenbach's peculiar operas, under the title of "Les Georgiennes," was produced last night at this house, before a very large assemblage. It is not, properly speaking, an opera, for there is little music in it, and all that we heard in the three acts was, as a general rule, inferior to Offenbach's usual style. A very pretty drinking song occurs in the second act, but it is taken bodily, words and all, from "Galathée," and Mlle. Naddi sang it a few years ago at our Théâtre Français far better than any of Mr. Fisk's vocalists can ever hope for. In the same act occurs a sort of rataplan song, which M. Gausins chanted for the benefit of his drum corps, and which has a certain sparkle and spirit, recalling some of the earlier works of the Franco-German composer. But in responding to an encore the orchestra went astray and poor Carlo Patti was on thorns for some time. The act concluded with a grand procession march, which, musically speaking, is the weakest thing we ever heard in a similar scene. In the third act there are some pretty specimens of Offenbachian choruses, and the music is the best in the opera. We have spoken thus far about the music, although as a general thing music is the least thing to be considered in the *opéra bouffe*. M. Jules Moinaux has furnished Offenbach with a sort of Black Crook libretto, in which everything known in spectacle is introduced. "Les Georgiennes" will certainly become popular and have a run at the Opera House on its merits as a spectacle, but on the score of music it would not last a week. Mr. Fisk has placed it on the stage with his usual disregard of cost, and Amazons, mountaineers and Georgians are grouped together and lightly clad in the most approved spectacular style. But the hit of the opera was at the end of the first act. Here came a real, genuine, live elephant, which certainly should be accorded a solo, and a diminutive specimen of the same in the person of Little Mac, from Howard, Crollus and Raymond. "Across the Continent" will be flit across the boards at the Park each evening of the present week.

LAURA KEENE AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—"Hunted Down" was played last night for the first time in Brooklyn. The Academy of Music was well filled by a representative section of the best of the inhabitants of the city. The excited interest sustained throughout the piece on an extreme tension showed how thoroughly the passionate domestic interest of this drama of Boucicault's found a place in the hearts of the home-loving people of Brooklyn. Laura Keene played with all her accustomed power, and the larger stage gave to her acting a better setting than she was able to obtain in the limited space of the *bijou* theatre in New York. The cast is somewhat changed from the cast at Lina Edwin's, and when the actors and the piece have run together a few more nights the contrast between the present and the New York cast will not be quite so obvious. The long run of the piece in the latter city enabled it to obtain a completeness in the rendering that its representation in the smaller cities will profit by. There was the usual manifestation of emotion last night by both sexes which seems inseparable from each production of "Hunted Down," and had Miss Keene been able to give a second performance to-night there is no doubt the Academy would have been crowded.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

MISS KELLOGG has received an offer from the Havana Italian Opera of $10,000 for twenty nights, which, on account of previous engagements, she was compelled to decline. We shall likely have a short season of opera at the Academy after Lent, with her as chief star.

BARNEY WILLIAMS and his accomplished wife have been successful beyond all expectation at the Walnut, Philadelphia.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK gave eight performances in St. Louis, closing on Saturday last, and the receipts were nearly $10,000.

TECHTER.—A Chicago critic calls the "Ruy Blas," lately from the Globe, "in the matter of its English, the most magnificent assortment of unintelligible gibberish that we ever enjoyed." The Don Salluste was made up with the face of a retired faro dealer and the dress of a brigand.

MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by a first class troupe, will give three entertainments in Rochester, on the evenings of March 20, 21 and 22, under the management of the well known theatrical agents, Messrs. Lowell & Simmonds.

THE LARGE ORGAN, built by Henry Erben for the Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, is now on exhibition at the factory. It has three sets of keys, two and a half octaves of pedals, fifty-two stops and about 2,500 pipes, all enclosed in a black walnut case, nearly thirty feet high, twenty-seven feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and large gilt front pipes.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

DITSON & Co. publish a very handsome and cheap edition of the standard Italian operas. "Faust," "Trovatore," "Ernani" and "Lucia" are the first of the series and augur well for the complete success of the edition. Every note of the original is retained and a clever English translation accompanies the Italian words. The edition is superior to anything we have seen from Europe and it will be difficult to find its equal anywhere for completeness and elegance.

"Saratoga Belles' Waltzes." J. S. Knight. Very poor and commonplace, and abounding in mistakes. Mr. Knight seems to have a very peculiar idea of modulating from one key to another.

"The Swallow." Song. Pinsuti. A delightful little waif of melody, simple and charming.

"Marche de Nuit." Wehli. One of this clever composer's popular works, and a gem in its way.

"Serenade," for piano. Eisoldt. A very poor and barren affair, which reflects neither credit on the composer nor the publisher.

"Montague." Mazurka polka caprice. John Simpson. Might do for fingers just emancipated from a boarding school, but for a musician never.

J. N. PATTISON & Co. have attempted an experiment which is likely to be successful and make important changes in music publishing. This is no less than the republication of classical and popular works in half the size of ordinary sheet music. They expect by superior plates and elegant style of cover and title to make this smaller and more convenient edition of music more acceptable than the large, clumsy sheet music. Duvernoy's celebrated studies, which are intended to precede Czerny's exercises of velocity, are the first of the series. They are very beautifully engraved and cannot help being acceptable.

"Love Chase," valse sentimentale. E. G. B. Holder. Where the sentiment is we fail to find. It is an eccentric, but a very commonplace work.

G. SCHIRMER publishes the following:—

"A Woodland Dialogue." Schumann. This song bears all the impress of the composer's characteristic talent for making the most out of very meagre materials. The melody is exceedingly dull and uninteresting.

"Fresh Green." Song. Schumann. A peculiar sort of piece, which, with the claim of simplicity, is really a labored, incomprehensible affair.

"Fountain of Love Eternal." Trio for S. A. B. Campana. In the best Italian style, melodious, well arranged and effective.

"Serenade to Mignon." Massenet. A singular melody, not unpleasing, and in good hands capable of being made successful in public.

"Saint à Pesth." Hungarian march, arranged for four hands. Kowalski. We have already criticised this work as a solo and need only add that in this arrangement there is a great deal of power and spirit infused into the original.

The German songs published by this house comprise some of the best of Schubert, Abt and Kucken, and those are always welcome, either in the concert or parlor.

"Serenade," from "Ruy Blas." Wekerlin. A very pretty little song, with a taking melody.

WILLIAM HALL & SON publish a song called the "Rhine Feast," by Beitzhoover. It is very poor and uninteresting.

Bristow's beautiful opera of "Rip Van Winkle" is fast making its way with the public. The three principal songs, "Alone, All Alone," "The Sparkling Tears of the Vine," and "The Mug of Beer" have found their way into many a household, and their popularity is destined to be as strong and as lasting as any of the ballads of Wallace or Balfe.

W. A. POND & Co. publish the following:—

"Les Brigands Lancers." Operti. The accomplished conductor of Niblo's orchestra has gathered a choice bouquet of the melodies of Offenbach's sparkling opera and bound them with a pretty garland of his own. The title pages immortalize the handsome faces of Zimmerman and Vincent, while Ben Sherwood and Voegelin form a guard of honor in full brigand costume.

"Helmweh." Tonstücke. Wohlfahrt. A very pretty and artistically arranged theme.

"Turn In Polka." Joseph Strauss. One of this favorite composer's characteristic works.

"I Once Was a Stranger." Sacred song and quartet. Sweetser. A pretty melody enough, but the very last we would ever associate with a sacred subject.

"On the Beautiful Rhine." Waltz. Peter Bela. A very commonplace, uninteresting work.

"Repentance." Prayer. W. A. Smith. Of mediocre value and very gloomy.

"Easter Anthem." John Goss. A solid piece of contrapuntal writing in the best English school.

"Little Robin." Ballad, with chorus. W. S. Mullaly. Poor and childish.

"Valse Caprice." Salmson. Commonplace and crude.

"Pearls of Dew." Impromptu. Egghard. A charming little work of the "Fairy Fingers" order.

"Songe Doré." Idyl. Von Oesten. A dainty little gem with a sparkling melody.

BURNTON & COREX, Sixth avenue, publish Weingarten's "Academy Lancers." They are up to the usual standard of this excellent dance composer.

CHARLES BONCE, Brooklyn, publishes the following:—

"What Are Your Troubles to Me?" Ballad. A. S. Caswell. Melody taking and popular, and the accompaniment is very interesting.

"The Bride's Waltz." J. M. Loretz, Jr. There are some pretty themes in this waltz, but the introduction and opening melody are weak.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago, publish a rallying song and chorus called, "Hear the Cry That Comes Across the Sea," words and music by C. F. Root. The words are much better than the music, which is of the "Tramp, Tramp" order.

O. H. DOBWORTH, Astor place, publishes one of Milburn's popular songs, called "As Good As Gold." It is a capital song and should be introduced in every household, for the sentiments are strong in favor of domestic happiness.

J. W. SMITH, Jr., Brooklyn, publishes a charming song, "O, Fair, Sweet Angel," by Albert H. Wood. The composer is a musician of recognized ability, and this is one of his most pleasing melodies.

FIRES.

Wholesale Destruction of Paints, Oils and Cigars in Pearl Street—Loss $15,500.

A fire broke out at six o'clock last evening on the first floor of No. 186 Pearl street, occupied by M. Marcus & Brother as a glue, varnish and paint establishment. The flames spread rapidly and soon consumed the entire stock, valued at $10,000, and insured for the same amount. The fire extended to the second and third floors, occupied respectively by Solomon Solomons, dealer in leaf tobacco, and Insador Arnold, cigar manufacturer. The damage to Mr. Solomon's stock, on the second floor, will amount to about $1,000, while that of Arnold, who had somewhere in the neighborhood of 50,000 cigars upon the premises,

RACING STABLES OF AMERICA.

Mr. Belmont's Racing Establishment on Long Island.

STABLES, HOVELS AND PADDOCKS.

Stallions, Brood Mares and Racers.

Now that the racing season is approaching, we purpose giving sketches of the various training establishments in this neighborhood, that our readers may have some idea of the interest which our wealthy devotees of the turf are taking in the business. Hundreds of race horses are being bred, while many of the finest strains of blood are being imported from Great Britain, and in a few years more, should the same enthusiasm continue, we will rival Old England in the magnitude of our private racing stables. The subjoined is a sketch of

MR. BELMONT'S RACING ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. August Belmont has one of the most magnificent and extensive racing establishments in this country. It is situated on Long Island, about midway between Babylon and Deer Park, and is forty miles from the city of New York, with two lines of railroad running in close proximity. The grounds, comprising 600 acres, 200 of which are cleared—and they are three or four miles from the Atlantic Ocean—are nicely laid out, the whole of the cleared land being a flat, level country, surrounded by brush, oak and pine forests. The place is finely sheltered from the bleak and stormy winds of the sea in winter, while in summer there is just enough of the sea breeze to temper the sultry and oppressive atmosphere of that time of year. On this estate is a magnificent mansion, built in the modern style, two stories high, with mansard roof, which Mr. Belmont alternates as his summer residence with the other one at Newport, R. I. This house is surrounded by all that art and nature can make beautiful. In front of the house is Nursery Lake, one of the finest trout ponds on Long Island, covering an area of forty acres, with boathouse, boats and every convenience for fishing. This pond is supplied from two large streams that flow from the centre of the island, miles away. The water, passing from the pond through sluices, is of sufficient force to work a mill which is on the premises. To the right of the mansion house is a beautiful lawn, studded with apple trees, and in close proximity are the stables of the racers in training. On the rear of the house is a bowling alley. It is a grand sight to view the surrounding country from the upper windows of the mansion. The scene presents the appearance of a village newly sprung into existence, as everything has a fresh and clean appearance. Seventeen buildings are in sight, consisting of farm houses, barns, stables and hovels, with thirty paddocks elegantly fenced in, twenty of which are used by the brood mares. Within sight also is a fine race course of a mile in circumference, with an inner track of sand for training purposes. The regular track is for trials of speed, and it has the advantage of being out of the way of all touts and spies, and none but the owner and trainer know or can form the slightest idea of the speed of the horses when put to their true test there. Everything about the place denotes system, combined with neatness; and Jacob Pincus is the guiding genius of the establishment, he being considered one of the best trainers in this country. Mr. Pincus has of necessity a great deal of help from experienced men—some to look after the brood mares and their offspring, while others attend to the feeding and exercising of the racers. There are sixteen men and boys engaged about the stables. Mr. Pincus was very courteous to us, and took pains, while showing us around the grounds and stables, to make us right on the pedigrees of the high-mettled stock under his charge.

The following is a list of Mr. Belmont's stud, including the brood mares and their youngsters, running at their sides:—

THE BROOD MARES.

PAPIA, a bay mare, dam of Glenelg, Elise, and a bay filly by Kentucky, four weeks old, the latter being a perfect little beauty. This mare was imported. She was by Kingston, dam Alice Low, by Defence. She is a fine, stout, large-barrelled creature, and has proved a grand brood mare. She is very docile, and seems jealously careful of her offspring.

SPILLETTA is a chestnut mare, the dam of Fenian, Spinola and Rosetta. She was imported. She was sired by Stockwell, dam Olivia Augusta, by Cowl. Her produce so far have been rather light in the legs, and Fenian and Spinola went amiss in their two-year-old forms, after showing a remarkable degree of speed. Rosetta, the last of her get, by Censor, will not be trained until three years old, as there is a match between this filly and one of M. H. Sanford's, the get of King Lear. Spilletta is a finely formed creature, and her colts are all fast, but they must have time to mature or else there is danger of their giving way.

FILIGREE is a bay mare, the dam of Alta Vela and Finesse, two racers of great speed. She was imported. Her sire was Stockwell, dam Ecstacy, by Touchstone. This is a finely shaped mare, and will, no doubt, be the mother of many racers, as she is in good health and not far advanced in years.

FLEUR DE CHAMPS is a bay mare of good size and elegant proportions. She is the dam of Nellie James and Perwinkle. She was imported, her sire being Newminster, and her dam Maria, by Harkaway. This is a very fine mare, beautifully formed, and breeds fast foals. She will be valuable to her owner.

BERNICE is a chestnut mare, imported, the dam of By the Sea, Electra and a filly foal by Kentucky, the latter a remarkably bright-looking youngster, a bay, with a blaze face, six weeks old, beautiful and finely formed. Bernice was sired by Stockwell, dam Braxey, by Moss Trooper, and is one of the most beautifully-balanced brood mares we ever saw. She ran in England, where, it was said, her forte was speed rather than staying qualities.

FLUKE is a chestnut mare, imported, by Wormersley, dam by Comus. She is the dam of Silkstockings, a yearling, and a bay colt, four days old, very large, with a blaze face and three white legs, two behind. Both these colts are the get of Kentucky. Fluke is an uncommonly fine formed creature, and is a very valuable mare for breeding.

BEAUTIFUL STAR is a dark chestnut mare (imported), of elegant shape and beautiful action. She was sired by Weatherbit, dam by Priam. She is the dam of a yearling by Kentucky, called Twinkle; but Mr. Belmont concluded not to breed from her this year, but to have her broken to the saddle for Mrs. Belmont. She is one of the prettiest creatures for that purpose in the country. We saw her, with one of the men on her back, on the turnpike as we returned to Babylon, and she appeared thoroughly broken for the business she is intended for.

CAMILLA is a bay mare of good size and fine proportions, and is the dam of Medora and a filly foal which now runs at her side, both by Kentucky. Camilla was imported. She was sired by King Tom, dam Agnes, by Pantaloon. Her offspring are both finely shaped for racing, and they have all the necessary points for speed.

FELICCA is a brown mare, by Buccaneer, dam Revival, by Newminster. She has a brown filly at her side, three weeks old, by Beadsman. This mare was very recently imported. Her foal is the most beautiful little creature that was ever seen, and from its compact and graceful shape we should say, when grown, that it cannot help running fast. The stock whence it sprung is at present the most sought after of any in England.

MAROON is a chestnut mare, the dam of Baltimore and Lotal, two very staunch racers, it will be remembered. Maroon was by Glencoe, her dam being by Wagner. She is also the dam of a brown yearling filly by Kentucky, and, no doubt, will be the mother of many more racers.

LADY BLESSINGTON is a bay mare by imported Eclipse, dam Pablo, by Mariner. This mare when young and a great reputation for speed, but was never celebrated for her staying qualities. She, however, has produced a colt by Kentucky that looks as if it might when grown be able both to run fast and go a distance. Lady Blessington is an elegantly formed creature, and will be valuable as a brood mare.

VARINA is a chestnut mare by Hero, dam by Sovereign. She is the mother of a yearling colt by Kentucky, which is rather small, but well shaped. We do not think that Varina is quite up to the standard of the other brood mares, but we may be mistaken nevertheless.

ATTRACTION is a young bay mare by Balrownie, dam Maud, by Stockwell. She will foal in a few days, having been bred to Kentucky. Attraction was a very fair race nag while on the turf. She ought to be of great value as a brood mare from her high breeding.

CAMILA, a bay mare, by Lexington, dam young Camilla, by Emeline, is very finely formed, and has both bred to Kentucky. The produce should be of the right kind, as the blood of both her sire and dam cannot be excelled for the turf.

THE STALLION.

KENTUCKY, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, in his racing days was the champion of the American turf. Kentucky is now ten years old and as lively and playful as a three-year old. Examining him closely all over, there is not a blemish to be found, and his colts and fillies at Mr. Belmont's will compare favorably with the get of any horse in America. Kentucky was unfortunate in his first colts, but as he advanced in age his stock improved. He was put to the stud too soon after his racing career, and did not sufficiently recuperated from the excessive exhaustion of the training of his early life. He will, however, we doubt not, yet become the most fashionable stallion in this country.

THE RACERS.

GLENELG, a bay horse (imported), by Citadel, dam Papia, by Kingston, five years old, has proved himself a race horse of the highest stamp, his last race being at four mile heats, last autumn, at Baltimore, in which he distanced all that contended with him except Mr. Sanford's bay mare Niagara. Glenelg is a horse of a great turn of speed, and can run as fast as any horse that was ever on the turf in this country. He is most perfectly formed for speed and endurance. He has a head of medium size, with a wide and clean jaw, well fitted to a long, well proportioned neck, which runs gracefully back and fills up the shoulder nicely, and also goes out high on the withers, making his height a shade over sixteen hands. His back slopes gracefully to the saddle and his shoulders are very oblique, with a fine barrel, well ribbed back to his quarters. He has strong, well arched loins, short back, plenty of reach from hip to whirl bone and drops well down to the stifles, which are uncommonly large. His hind legs are well under him and he has large, clean hocks, and his pasterns are of good length and springy. Take him all in all his conformation could not be much improved. When his racing career is over he will be a very valuable horse in the stud. He has several engagements in the coming campaign.

KINGFISHER is a bay colt, four years old, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass. This is a magnificent horse, and his career on the turf last season proved him a race horse of the first class. He has only been defeated once, and that was by Enquirer, at two mile heats over a very heavy track. Kingfisher was not himself on that occasion, having been "off" for a few days previous to the race. He won the first heat in fine style, but fell away in the heavy mud on the second. On the third heat he rallied again and made a desperate finish. He is now matured and has the appearance of as much endurance as any horse that we know of. He does not look so perfect in conformation as Glenelg—that is, the lines of beauty are not so finely drawn on him as they are on the other, but many believe him to be Glenelg's peer in point of speed. We think, however, there is little difference between them, either in speed or bottom. A horse that can beat either of them the coming summer will be a heavy winner at the end of the racing season. Kingfisher is a large horse, being fifteen hands three inches in height, and is in robust health.

TELEGRAM is a chestnut colt, four years old and sixteen hands high; stoutly built and looks rugged and hardy. He was sired by Censor, dam imported Maud, by Stockwell. This fine looking, well formed race horse has not been successful thus far in his racing career. He met with an accident while on his way to Jerome Park last spring, and did not seem to fully recover during the season, although he ran a few very creditable races. He was only beaten by such first class horses as Kingfisher and Enquirer. Telegram has the appearance of a horse that could run a long race at a fine pace. He will, no doubt, be tried the coming summer with the best in the land.

FINESSE is a beautiful chestnut filly, four years old, fifteen hands, two inches high, with three white feet, two behind. She was sired by Lexington, dam Filigree, by Stockwell. Finesse has been two seasons on the turf and has run many races. She always had a fine turn of speed; but in her two mile races seemed to fall off at the finish. She has become much stouter during the last winter, and we think will prove a better player in the coming campaign than in her last. She is most beautifully formed, and her racing points are very conspicuous. She is entered in two races at Long Branch.

NELLIE JAMES is a bright chestnut, four years old, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, by Newminster, and was imported when a yearling. Nellie was quite successful in her two-year-old form; but, when three years old, she did not seem capable of carrying the additional weight imposed for the year, and did not run successfully afterwards. She is too small to contend with larger horses, and will not probably be put in training again.

BY THE SEA is a beautiful bright chestnut colt, three years old, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, by Stockwell. He was imported when a yearling, and has grown into a magnificent horse. In beauty of color, shape and size he will compare with any three year-old in America. He has all the fine points given to Glenelg, and, we think, will be quite as large. He has white on his near hind ankle, with a star and snip in his face. By the Sea is a very showy colt and looks like a racer all over. He is very short in the back, from shoulder to coupling, and is conspicuous for his immense stifles. He has many engagements the coming season, among others the following:—At Jerome Park, in the Belmont Stakes, the Champion Stakes; the Travers Stakes, at Saratoga, first meeting, the Annual Stakes, at Jerome Park, at the fall meeting; the Kenner Stakes, at Saratoga second meeting, and in the Reunion Stakes at Baltimore, at the fall meeting.

THE EARL, imported, is a bay colt, three years old, by The Marquis, dam Fleur de Champs, by Newminster. The Earl is fifteen hands two inches and a half high, with a white heel behind and a star in his face. He is a plain looking colt, but has many racing points, and may show better looking once the way to the winning post. He is engaged in the Belmont and Champion Stakes, at Jerome Park, the Saratoga and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga, the Annual at Jerome Park fall meeting and the Reunion Stakes at Baltimore.

LORD BYRON is a bay colt, three years old, fifteen hands three inches high, with black points and a star in his face. He is a very powerful colt, and has a rangy, racing appearance. He was sired by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, by imported Eclipse. Lord Byron has many engagements, being in all the stakes, with Fly the Sea and The Earl, mentioned above.

EASTERN STAR is a bay filly, with four white feet, fifteen hands and a half high, three years old and was imported last fall. She was sired by Cape Flyaway, dam Star of India. Eastern Star was trained in England by Joseph Dawson, and when two years old ran second in a field of seventeen. She is a flashy, flighty-looking creature, with light body and is somewhat leggy, with a peculiarly English greyhound appearance. She is entered in the Monmouth Oaks Stakes at Long Branch, a mile and a half, and in the Continental Stakes at the August meeting, at the same place, mile heats.

IMPERATOR is a chestnut colt, by Censor, dam Varina, by Hero, two years old, fifteen hands high, with a blaze in his face. This is the best looking colt yet produced by his dam. He has a small head and is prettily shaped all over. He looks as if he will make a race horse of speed. He has several engagements, among them the following:—The July Stakes at Monmouth Park, three-quarters of a mile; the Hopeful Stakes and Thespian Stakes, at the same place, and the Nursery Stakes, at Jerome Park fall meeting, besides being entered in nearly all the stakes for 1872.

METEOR (imported) is a brown gelding, with three white feet, two in front, fourteen hands three inches high, and two years old. He was sired by Adamas, dam Beautiful Star, by Weatherbit. Meteor has a fine racing appearance, being of great length; but he has not as much substance as we would like to see. He is engaged in all the stakes with Imperator, mentioned above.

POLENTO (imported) is a chestnut filly by Maccaroni, dam sister to Donna del Lago, two years old, and about fifteen hands high. She is beautifully formed, looking like the pictures of Blink Bonny; is very stylish, and has a peculiarly English race horse appearance, particularly in the cut away shape of the flanks. There is no doubt about her being fast. She is entered in the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga the coming summer, and in all the principal three-year-old stakes of 1872.

WOODBINE is a chestnut filly by Censor, dam Fleur des Champs, by Newminster, two years old, fifteen hands high, with two white feet, one before and the other behind, on the near side. She is half sister to Nellie James, but much stouter and longer every way, and will be able to carry weight much better. This filly is engaged in all the stakes that Polento is in, mentioned above.

VICTORIA is a chestnut filly by Censor, dam Camilla, by Tom King, two years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a white stocking on the off hind leg. She is a powerful, well formed filly, and looks as though she could carry weight and run fast. Victoria is engaged in the Thespian Stakes at the August meeting at Long Branch, the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, and the Saratoga Stakes, at Saratoga, the coming summer. She is also entered in the Ladies' Stakes in the spring meeting at Jerome Park in 1872.

ROSETTA is a chestnut filly by Censor, dam Spilletta, by Stockwell, two years old, fifteen hands two inches high, with white hind leg and a large patch of roan hair on her near quarter. She has a large blaze in her face. This filly has very marked racing points about her that denote speed. She will not be trained this season, as she is matched to run at three years old against one of King Lear's get, to be produced by M. H. Sanford, as we mentioned above, and will be kept sound, if possible, for that occasion. This filly has a more beautiful head and neck than any of the others belonging to Mr. Belmont.

REST DARK is a brown filly, by imported Eclipse, dam Maroon, by Glencoe, two years old, is very large, and will not be trained until she is three years old. This filly has a very fine forehand, but is quite crooked in the hocks, and it is the intention of her trainer to give her time to straighten up. She is entered in the Ladies' Stakes at Jerome Park in the spring of 1872, and in the Jerome Stakes at the fall meeting, in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, in the Alabama Stakes at the same place, and in the Dixie Stakes at Baltimore.

THE YEARLINGS.

OAKLANDS is a bay colt by imported Leamington, dam Papia, by Kingston, and the largest yearling on Mr. Belmont's estate. He has every appearance of being a race horse, and will no doubt make another like Engineer and Longfellow.

CORSAIR (imported) is a bay colt by Elland, dam Felucca, by Buccaneer, a large and well-proportioned colt.

SILKSTOCKINGS is a bright chestnut colt, by Kentucky, dam Fluke, by Wormersley. He is a magnificent looking colt, with four white stockings and a blaze face. He looks very much as King Lear did when he was young. Silkstockings is as handsome and well proportioned as any colt of his age in America, and with time should make a race horse of no ordinary merit.

PERIWINKLE is a chestnut colt by Kentucky, dam Fleur des Champs, by Newminster, of fine size and neat appearance.

COUNT D'ORSAY is a chestnut colt by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington, by Eclipse. There is nothing particularly striking about this colt, but as both his sire and dam were fast, he should be a race horse when fully grown.

ELECTRA is a chestnut filly by Kentucky, dam Berenice, by Stockwell, very handsome and much resembles By the Sea, who is her half brother. She has an immense bracket and is very powerful in her propelling parts. She will make a fast runner, beyond a doubt.

MEDORA is a bay filly by Kentucky, dam Camilla, by Tom King, of good size, and well shaped for racing.

SCARLET is a brown filly by Kentucky, dam Maroon, by Glencoe, very beautiful all over, of fine size, and her racing points are very conspicuous.

INDIANA is a brown filly by Kentucky, dam Varina, by Hero; is rather small, but well shaped.

FOALS OF 1871.

A bay filly, by Kentucky, dam Bernice, by Stockwell, foaled January 21.

A bay filly, by Kentucky, dam Camilla, by King Tom, foaled January 30.

A bay filly, by Kentucky, dam Papia, by Kingston, foaled February 4.

A brown filly, by Beadsman, dam Felucca, by Buccaneer, foaled February 14.

A bay colt, by Kentucky, dam Fluke, by Wormersley, foaled February 26.

The above are all the horses that we had time to look at; but we believe there are more on the estate of Mr. Belmont, as we find names of entries of horses in the stakes that we did not see.

THE PREACHERS' PARLEY.

The Question of Sectarian Donations Fully Discussed—The Ministers Following in the Wake of the Herald—Is the Principle of Giving State or Municipal Aid a Wrong One?

The Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday "prayed and sang praises to God" and reported to some extent the spiritual condition of their charges. Rev. Mr. Willis, pastor of the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, reported over one hundred conversions in his charge since January 8, and revival meetings are still in progress. Dr. Marks reported revival work in 104th street mission. Dr. Ridgeway, of St. Paul's, is holding meetings afternoons and evenings during the week. This afternoon at a quarter to four Rev. John E. Cookman is to preach. There is a strong religious interest in the Church. Short personal experiences were given by Revs. A. McLean, L. R. Dunn and others.

As soon as the rules of the meeting permitted Dr. FERRIS introduced the resolutions regarding

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS,

upon which a committee of five had been appointed last week. They are modified in form, though in substance the same as those presented last Monday, and published in the HERALD. The Doctor opposed appropriations to any religious or sectarian institution on principle. He thought the Church should have interest enough in their institutions to support them, without depending upon the civil government for aid. He did not, however, include in this category literary institutions. But beside the principle itself being wrong, its application in this city and State tends to unite Church and State and to subvert our republican institutions. Romanism, all along its history, has lived and grown strong upon political pap, and it wants to do the same here, and if we allow it to go on it will eat out the vitals of the State and possess itself of the property and the power of the civil government, as it has done in Mexico, South America and parts of Europe. This has been the policy and the practice of Romanism everywhere and in all ages, and he was opposed to the State granting a dollar to any Church or sect.

Dr. CATTELL, while favoring the resolutions on principle, was opposed to

SINGLING OUT THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

If the principle is good State aid should be refused to all and by all. The worst charge he had heard preferred against them was that they are earnest in promoting the interests of their Church, and he wished the Methodists were equally so; and he was not certain but the latter would do just as the Catholics do were they in power.

Rev. V. E. SMITH was not ready to assert positively that it is wrong for the State or city to support charitable institutions, and while he favored the preachers putting themselves on record in this matter he thought that the question was one which ought to be discussed by the laity of the Protestant churches who pay the largest share of the taxes. He was, therefore, in favor of a Methodist or a Protestant mass meeting to discuss the subject fully. The preachers' meeting might take the initiative. He could not see a good reason why literary institutions should be exempt from the application of the principle and charitable institutions not be.

Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, presiding officer, temporarily left the chair and spoke on the question. While he would be glad to have it discussed in

A PROTESTANT MASS MEETING

he was not going to wait for that time or place to express his opinion. He considered the whole thing wrong and there is great peril that the managers of the Old Ladies' Home will accept the lots tended to them. The bill has passed the Legislature and received the Governor's signature. It will be a calamity to the Church if they accept, and it would be a crime in him to hold his peace and not try to dissuade them from taking the gift. This custom of the State conferring favors upon the Church and its institutions and ministers is one of those injurious heirlooms which we have inherited from our English forefathers, with whom the Church and State were one. Taxes are reduced or remitted for us or we are exempted altogether. It is all wrong, and he desired no such favors for himself. He had been afflicted for years past every time that a favor of this kind had been granted to a Methodist church or minister. But if we have received favors in the past it is time for us, said the Doctor, to stop. The

REVOLUTION MUST COMMENCE SOMEWHERE,

Let it begin here.

Rev. ALBERT D. VAIL had waited for some champion of the ladies to rise up, but none had appeared and he felt himself bound to present their side of the case. He was not present at the last meeting, but from what he had heard this meeting had received to cut off the Old Ladies' Home from any further Church support. The preachers denied this, and there was nothing said in that direction. The lady managers of the Home met last Friday, and discussed this question, and were divided in regard to the acceptance or rejection of the grant of land on Third and Fourth avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, for their institution. But the statement was then made that the Home has expended mainly upon State aid for the last five years, and not a word of protest has been raised against it. Last year the city and State gave them $6,000, while the Methodist churches of this city gave them directly

BUT FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

towards meeting their expenses of $10,000 or upward. The ladies have long felt the need of larger accommodations to meet their increasing demands, and they have issued their appeals to the Church, through the press, to come to their help, but their appeal has passed unheeded, and neither preachers nor ministers had raised a finger in their behalf, and some of their largest annual subscribers are outside of the Methodist Church. The ladies would rather receive aid from the Church than from the State, but when the former refuses or neglects to help them they turn unwillingly to the latter. If the preachers oppose this grant they must to be consistent shoulder the burden of the Five Points Mission also, which has received State and city aid for a number of years, and they must also refuse all reduction of taxes on their salaries and parsonages. If these resolutions are to pass on principle he was in favor,

BUT NOT ON PREJUDICE.

There were evidences of approval of Mr. Vail's remarks, and Rev. John E. Searles took the floor to speak on the same side, and as others desired to speak on it also it was made the special order for next Monday.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Charge of Discourtesy Against its Employes—A Case in Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Yesterday afternoon I had pressing occasion to consult one of the many encyclopædias that are numbered among the literary treasures of the Astor Library. I applied for it to the custodian of the proper division of the library, but was refused the favor, on the ground that it wanted but twenty minutes of the hour of closing. The reference I wished to make would not have taken me ten minutes; but it was impossible, in view of the snappish discourtesy which marked the tone of the first denial, to enter into an explanation.

This is not the first time I have been treated rudely at the library, and I have heard many complaints from others of similar annoyances. Surely the first care of the trustees ought to be to insist upon a gentlemanly demeanor from their employes in the discharge of their public duties. The trouble with these latter gentlemen, however, is that they have too much private work to do in their few short office hours. They are apparently laborious bookmakers, and are unceasingly copying out extracts for themselves or others) from the volumes under their charge. Of course they cannot do that and properly attend to the applicants for books at one and the same time.

Perhaps this simple statement of facts may remedy the evils complained of. It is a crying shame that a noble benefaction, such as this institution, should be paralyzed for good by the shameless rudeness of its servants. A JOURNALIST.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN BURGLAR.

The Father of Twenty-one Children in Disgrace.

Albert Pearsall, the father of twenty-one children, was yesterday before Justice Voorhies, Williamsburg, to answer a charge of compelling one of his numerous boys to commit a burglary at the residence of Edward J. Wroten, North Eighth street, near Union avenue, on the night of the 3d inst. It is alleged that Pearsall passed his boy through a window of Mr. Wroten's residence, and instructed him to gather up and make off with what valuables he could find. The boy obeyed his father by securing several articles of value; but he was caught with them in his possession before he had an opportunity of getting away. Father and son were recommitted until Thursday next.

NEW PARK FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A movement is on foot among the citizens of New Rochelle, Westchester county, in favor of purchasing a beautiful and romantic point of land fronting Long Island Sound for a public park. It is understood that a public meeting of taxpayers of the village is to be called to take action in the matter.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Story of the Miners' Wrongs as Detailed by Themselves.

Impositions Practised by the Operators—Starvation Wages for Workingmen—Operators' Stores and the Order System—Memorial of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

JEDDO, Luzerne county, Pa., March 4, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—As the coal question is the principal topic of discussion now in the country we, the undersigned committee on behalf of the workingmen, wish to make a few appropriate remarks. We see in your paper of the 2d instant (yesterday), quoted from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a great rigmarole concerning the earnings of the miners in this region, Jeddo included. It gives the earnings of thirty-two miners, who earn the fabulous wages of $5 58 per day. There are 200 miners in Jeddo, more or less, and why not average the small wages with the high wages, so that the public might know how those blood-sucking operators are trying to deceive them? They are very sure to present only one side of the question to the public, while at the same time they contrive to conceal the other side. We shall leave the public to judge which side they present. There are some men here who have large contracts and have great risks to run and a number of men to pay, and why not accord the same rights and privileges to these men or contractors as they do to others working on railroads or rock tunnels? Now, Mr. Editor, these operators never inform the public what the balance of these 200 miners earn. Several of our miners told us to-day that they did not earn two dollars per day on an average. We say several, including or embracing the minority, and previous to our organization these 200 sons of toil barely earned what was necessary to support life. We have 150 outside laborers who earn the enormous wages of one dollar and a half per day on an average, and we can freely say that those figures go above the mark. In answer to a letter which we see in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 2d inst. lavishing insinuations against us as a committee, allow us to make a few remarks. The writer subscribes his name "Walnut Street." He begins to show, or calls the attention of the public to the great cost of sinking shafts and slopes; building breakers for preparing coal, machinery, company stores, and company houses, &c. Of these two last-mentioned we shall speak before the close of our letter. Now, when these men first leased coal works, where were their millions of dollars? They were so miserably poor as to carry their grub in a basket. Some were so poor that they were not able to command fifty cents to gain admittance to a ballroom, while others were bosses who became converted or transformed into operators' sucks and who are now owners of collieries. They are now millionnaires and can drive four or six fast horses with silver-mounted harness, besides their costly and splendid mansions, the furniture of which would or should be considered a handsome fortune for one of their daughters, if only converted into money. Now, sir, we wish to know how did they accumulate all this ill-gotten wealth, or where did it come from? From the sweat of the poor man's brow. We do not envy any person or persons because they become wealthy; on the contrary we respect them, provided they get it honestly. Mr. Walnut Street, again, goes on to show the expenses of mining coal—paying blacksmith, running pumps, and several other expenses. We would ask Mr. Walnut Street, in the first place, who pays the blacksmith? It is true he is hired by the operators, and as a matter of course looks to his employers for his monthly pay, yet strictly speaking the miners pay him, and not even him alone, but his helper. We shall show you, Mr. Editor, how the miners pay him. They pay sixty cents per month for sharpening drills, and taking those 200 miners already alluded to at sixty cents each, will make $120. We shall allow seventy dollars per month to the blacksmith and fifty dollars to his helper, not confining them to these figures, if their employers pay them more. You see by this, then, that the operators can afford to pay good wages to their blacksmiths. The miner gets fifty-five cents for mining a ton of coal. Where does the balance of the price of a ton of coal go to? Certainly to the operator, because he is sole owner of the mines and, to a great extent, of the railroad. Yet they bawl about the great expenses of mining coal and will continue to bawl until the poor, oppressed and downtrodden miners let them have their own way. What time this may be we are not prepared to say. Mr. Walnut Street states in his communication that the miners alone are responsible for the suspension, which we can prove to be erroneous. Previous to the order of the General Council for suspension some of our leading operators of the Lehigh region expressed a wish and even encouraged the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to bring on a general suspension. Let us see their object in this. They strongly suspected or knew that those men working for the large companies in the upper end of the county (Luzerne) would not suspend, the operators in the Lehigh region wishing for a general suspension, but as soon as they saw those large companies in the upper end reduce the men's wages and that a strike was inevitable, what did these leading operators of the Lehigh region do? They offered their men the five dollar basis (but not above that, as Mr. Walnut Street says), though coal was selling actually below five dollars. They very well knew by the men in the upper end being out that the price of coal would soon have a tendency upward, and hence we shall pay the five dollar basis—the very men who only a short time before this were praying for a general suspension. We can prove this to their very face; and we, the committee, or as Mr. Walnut Street styles us, N. F. Johnson & Co., do challenge him or any other operator of the Lehigh region to meet us face to face before a reporter and discuss the above facts. Moreover, Mr. Walnut Street states that he was acquainted with the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the value of black diamonds before the majority of the Jeddo committee knew the difference between a piece of anthracite and a lump of chalk. Why did he not mention the whole of the committee, as there are only four, and three must be a majority? But well he knew that one of them was a native born, and did not make his acquaintance or learn the value of black diamond by riding after a span of fast horses at the expense of the poor, but by the sweat of his brow. So much for Mr. Walnut Street. Now, Mr. Editor, we will endeavor to give the public a brief history of the tyranny as heretofore practised, or previous to 1868 and L. B. A. Under this head comes operators' stores and company houses. The first, they say, we were compelled to keep. Who compelled them to keep them? They kept them to rob the public by charging exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, with the penalty of being discharged if you did not deal there. Nor did they rest here. They had your name published in the offices of all the adjacent collieries; so that you might as well look for the grace of God in an operator's ear as to try to get work. The only alternative was to seek for work in Jersey or some other place at a respectable distance from the coal fields. We ask the reading public is there any or the least spark of principle or humanity connected with this, though these gentlemen belong to the top shelf? It might be asked why we did not deal elsewhere. We could not because, our petty month's earning was gobbled up, so that we scarcely ever had a cent coming to us on pay day, and, in fact, the majority of the men scarcely knew when there was a pay day, for instead of having money to receive on that day it would come nearer the truth by saying they were in debt. We could not be otherwise. Let us take one dozen spools of cotton, for instance, for which we are charged $1 20, or ten cents each. In the public stores we can, or could, get them for fifty cents, or a little over four cents each. Now, if these public stores can afford to sell them for a little over four cents each, we might suppose the cost price not to exceed three cents, and yet we have to pay nearly three times this amount in the operators' stores. Again, we are compelled to pay a doctor (of their own choosing, probably some particular friend of the operator), seventy-five cents per month, or nine dollars per annum, from married men, and fifty cents per month, or six dollars, from unmarried men. We say we are compelled to pay him, for it is kept in the office. Again, he charges to married men five dollars extra for visiting or attending to their wives in confinement, and you must not object, for he will give you to understand that it will be kept in the company's office, and in many instances has he been known to stop these five dollars in the company's office without attending on such occasions, because four weeks after he had occasion to visit the house. Then we have to procure all our own medicines, with the exception of a few worthless powders or three of four sugar-coated pills, and probably a very small bottle of cough medicine. Next comes that butcher, who collects his bills in Mr. Company's office. It is true he has to pay a certain percentage or discount to the operator for collecting. He makes up for this by charging it on his meat; hence the consumers pay it. Next in turn comes the shoemaker, who collects his bills in the company's office; he charges a little extra in putting on a sole to make up for his discount, and not later than a year ago have we known whiskey bills to be collected in coal companies' offices. Mr. Whiskey Merchant paid his discount or percentage by adding a little more water to his rotgut. So you see, Mr. Editor, that we, the consumers, actually pay the percentage. As for houses built expressly for their men, as they say for their accommodation, they had better, and more properly, call them stalls. A block of the same dimensions can be built for $400. This block contains two families, who pay from four to eight dollars per month each—say six dollars on an average, making twelve dollars a month for the rent of said block or $144 per year. Would this not be reckoned good interest on $400 for one year, or thirty-six dollars for $100 for one year? And yet you can't call them houses. There are no cellars, properly speaking, in which a woman could put away a piece or roll of butter, because if she attempted beyond the lower step she might get drowned if she was not an expert swimmer. We have no privies or backhouses, and if you have no oven you can build one. These are the accommodations they boast of and try to make the public believe. It was since we became organized that we had anything like a pay day, and some operators never make but partial payments. If you have $4 29 coming to you you cannot have it. The clerk very politely tells you, "I cannot pay less than five dollars. Those are my orders and I must live up to them." We see in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 27th ult. a long communication from a correspondent of that paper in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, denouncing the Miners and Laborers' Association as a secret, sworn association. This we utterly deny, being entirely false and without foundation. We have no secrets to keep and no oaths to swear, as you will see by a copy of the constitution and bylaws, which we enclose. Mr. Editor, it is our candid opinion that it is the noblest and grandest organization ever got up in this or any other country. Instead of the enmity and discord which formerly existed between the different nationalities it is, by means of our organization, turned into harmony and good will. It brings the Irish, Germans, English, Scotch, Welch, French, and last, but not least, the Americans, all together, to live in peace and friendship as brothers, all clustered together in the coal bosses' shanties or hovels with a brotherly feeling. Knowing that we have trespassed too much on your space already we shall come to a close. We remain, sir, yours, &c.

NEAL P. JOHNSON, President.

ENOCH P. EVANS,
PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN,
WILLIAM O'GARA,
} Committee.

Memorial of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Legislature—The Causes of the Strike—Exactions of the Miners' Benevolent Association—Interference with Monetary Concerns of the Operators—The Real Question at Difference Between Mine Owners and Workmen.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1871.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with great respect, desire to present to the consideration of your honorable bodies the following memorial of facts connected with the cessation of mining operations in the two anthracite coal fields which depend for their outlet to market upon the railroads and canal now controlled by them:—

First—The present suspension of mining was the result of an imperative order of the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, made at a time when there was no contest about wages, no design even to reduce them, and when the rates of wages for the entire season of 1871 had already been definitely agreed upon by the representatives of the workingmen and those of their employers.

Second—This order of suspension was obeyed by the workingmen, notwithstanding a serious protest against it addressed by the president of this company to the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county.

Third—The avowed object of the suspension on the part of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was to increase the price of coal by stopping production and depleting the stock on hand, so that the wages of their members, which advance as the price of coal advances, would thereby be increased.

Fourth—This suspension of work was in direct violation of the agreement before referred to, which had established the rate of wages to be paid during the season of 1871 and was very reluctantly obeyed by the majority of the workingmen, most of whom had worked but five months out of the preceding twelve, under the promise from their leaders that it would result in their obtaining much higher wages than they had agreed to take for the ensuing year.

Fifth—When a resumption of work, to take effect on the 5th of February, was ordered by a decree of the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association it had been preceded by a demand for a rate of wages far in excess of what had previously been agreed upon, and which could not have been paid by the coal operators without entailing ruin upon themselves.

Sixth—The workingmen have been paid a rate of wages which varies with the price of coal, and the new demand made by their association was, that no matter how much lower than three dollars per ton at Port Carbon the price of coal should fall, they should receive as a minimum such wages as they would be entitled to when coal sold for three dollars per ton at Port Carbon. The operators, well knowing that if all the coal regions were at work the production would be so great that the average price at Port Carbon would not exceed from $2 25 to $2 50 per ton, with great unanimity refused to accede to this unjust demand, which, if yielded to, would have made the cost of producing a ton of coal exceed the amount it would bring in the market. It is true that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association assumed the power of keeping the price of coal always up to at least three dollars by suspending mining operations whenever the price fell below that sum. But the operators and carrying companies well knew that, apart from the flagrant criminality of such a combination among the workingmen to advance the prices, the result of exorbitant prices was the inevitable or supply incident to the repeated suspensions would be to ruin all manufacturing industry, drive domestic consumers to other fuels, and ultimately to destroy the entire anthracite trade itself.

Seventh—The operators have made an offer to the workingmen to pay them, when coal sells at $2 50 at Port Carbon, the same wages that they received last year when coal brought the same price, which wages are to advance and decline with the price of coal at the rate of one per cent upon wages for every three cents advance or decline in the price of coal above or below $2 50 at Port Carbon, provided that there shall be no decline in wages below the rate the men would be entitled to receive when coal sells for two dollars. But no limit whatever is set to